

THE TIMES

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Belgium and Denmark to devalue

Belgium agreed with the EEC to a devaluation of 8.5 per cent of its currency as one of a series of measures to stimulate its economy. The Belgians had asked the EEC for 12 per cent at long bargaining session in Brussels. Denmark is to devalue by 3 per cent.

Pages 4 and 11

Exclusive

Rakowski on the coup

In the first part of an exclusive interview, the Polish Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Rakowski, talks of the moment his government realized it could no longer tolerate the free trade union Solidarity. Page 8

Jaruzelski will visit Moscow

General Jaruzelski, the head of Poland's military Government, is to go to Moscow early next month, his first visit there since martial law was imposed in December. The Soviet leadership will clearly want to discuss the security situation. Bonn visitor, page 5

£400m Whitehall error on jobless

Whitehall badly miscalculated the rise in the number of long-term unemployed last year. As a result Parliament is to be asked to spend an additional £400m on supplementary benefit in the present financial year, which runs to the end of next month. Page 11

PLO rejects wider truce



Mr Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has resisted European and American diplomatic pressure to extend the ceasefire in southern Lebanon to the frontier area between Jordan and Israel-held territory. Page 4

Saudis deny oil output cut

All industry executives believe oil prices will be unable to halt the fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels. Saudi Arabia yesterday denied making any cuts so far. Page 11

Anger over legal aid delays

The Government's failure to reform the legal aid system means that Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone will take the full force of one of the legal profession's most bitter disputes when the Legal Aid Bill is introduced in the House of Lords today. Page 3

Britain seeks Trident deal

Britain is trying to negotiate with the United States for British companies to make parts for the Trident-3 nuclear missile. That would make its successor to Polaris more likely. Back page

Nkomo's reply

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Zimbabwe Government by Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Bulawayo that he did not seek confrontation with the Prime Minister and would not go into political exile. Page 4

England triumph

England's cricketers beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets in the inaugural Test in Colombo. John Emburey took six for 33 and Chris Tavaré hit 85. Page 16

Leader page, 9

Letters: On right of reply in the press, from Mr Denis MacBride; social sciences, from Professor R A Hinde. Leading articles: Irish election; Legal aid. Features, pages 5, 8. Chris Patten and Tim Eggar offer pre-Budget advice to the Chancellor: *The Times* profile of the Forestry Commission. Obituary, page 10. Dame Margaret Perham

Times News 2, 3; Parliament 10. Overseas 4, 6 Premium Eds 22. Arts 7 Science 19. Business 11-14 Snow report 18. Sports 18 TV & Radio 21. Crossword 22 Theatres, etc 21. Books 8 Universities 10. Previews 22 Weather 10. Wills 10

Labour truce at risk in new attacks by the left

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour's truce between the moderates and the left could be put at risk by a defiant statement which will be published today by 29 prospective Labour candidates in defence of "extra-parliamentary action". The issue which led to Mr Michael Foot in December to denounce publicly Mr Peter Tatchell as the prospective candidate for Bermondsey, in south London.

It will reinforce the anxieties of the right and moderates following the disclosure in *The Sunday Times* of Britain Perspective 1981, a plan allegedly drawn up by Militant Tendency to turn Labour into a revolutionary Marxist organization.

Today's statement, which includes Mr Tatchell among its signatories, says that "support for extra-parliamentary action does not contradict our individual and collective support for parliamentary democracy". Labour moderates are also alarmed that two more Militant Tendency supporters may be endorsed as prospective candidates by the national executive and they want Mr Foot to take the lead on Wednesday and stop this.

Last night Mr Stanley Cohen, Labour MP for Leeds, South-East, a moderate, was not reselected. Mr Derek Farcher, a left-winger, was chosen to replace him.

Mr Cohen's rejection is, however, not unexpected. In November he announced that he would not be seeking renomination and there was speculation that he might join the Social Democrats. After talks with Mr Foot he changed his mind.

A move will be made at Wednesday's meeting of the executive to overturn the unexpected decision of party's organization committee on February 8 to endorse Mr Patrick Wall, the Militant Tendency supporter, as prospective candidate in Bradford, North despite the recommendations of an internal party inquiry that he should be rejected.

The inquiry had cast "serious doubt" on the procedures which led to Mr Benjamin Ford, the sitting MP, being rejected.

Right-wingers are hoping that Mr Foot will try to mobilize his personal narrow majority on the executive, which backed him on the Militant Tendency inquiry and the non-endorsement of Mr Tatchell, to reject

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All quiet in Zimbabwe

Nkomo rules out exile and confrontation

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Feb 21

Mr Joshua Nkomo has had no intention of going into political exile. "I will not leave this country," he said. "I did my leaving when it was necessary and now if anyone wants to shoot me, he can shoot me here."

Mr Nkomo said that the future of the PF, and by extension what may be the start of a challenge to his leadership, would be discussed at a meeting of the central committee in Bulawayo this week.

"It is very important that we keep the party machinery going to control things. Because I can tell you that if something goes wrong here" — he indicated Bulawayo and which has become a symbol of the man. Yes, he nodded in agreement. Bulawayo was quiet. But, he added, "it is not quiet by chance".

Four days after Mr Nkomo's dismissal for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mr Mugabe, his political power base remained tense but calm. Mr Nkomo returned by car on Friday after being prevented by security police from boarding a flight from Salisbury.

Today, with a usual police guard outside, he held court to a steady procession of aides in his Patriotic Front Party and supporters. If, as is maintained in some quarters, he is losing support at the top of the party, the grassroots are still strong.

In a lengthy interview covering the future of the party and his relationship with Mr Mugabe, Mr Nkomo indicated that he did not want confrontation with the ruling Zanu (PF) party and

which had marked the final deterioration of relations between his party and Zanu (PF).

"There was nothing gradual; it dropped off right after that."

Mr Nkomo confirmed that after his dismissal he had boarded a flight from Salisbury to Bulawayo when all passengers were told to disembark.

Although the others were later allowed to reboard, a young white member of the central intelligence organization had stopped him and said "they" had ordered that he should not join the flight.

Mr Nkomo said that Mr Mugabe had not seen him after a meeting two weeks ago at which the proposal to merge their two parties had been discussed and when the matter of the arms caches found on PF farms had been raised.

"You would have expected that he would have asked for my assistance. What we had was exaggeration and dramatization right from the start".

"That is not to say it was not serious — it was. But there were mitigating factors".

Asked what progress there had been up to that point on a merger he said: "There were obstacles but we had not come to the end".

He thought it unlikely that Mr Mugabe was responding to pressures from the radical wing of his party. "Perhaps before, but now he seems to be taking a lead. His recent statements have been quite devastating. He says that Zanu will rule forever, like (Mr Ian) Smith said 'never in a thousand years'."

A few miles from Mr Nkomo's home lies the township of Entumbane where faction fighting broke out after he was dismissed as Minister of Home Affairs a year ago. In two bouts of violence between former guerrillas more than 400 people, including many civilians, were killed.

The extensive damage done to homes and buildings by mortar and rocket fire has been repaired and this weekend Entumbane, like the rest of Bulawayo, went about its business warily but without incident.

At a military barracks on the outskirts of the city a football match was in progress between soldiers who held allegiance either to Mr Nkomo or to Mr Mugabe before they were integrated in army units.

It was completion of the integration exercise last November, Mr Nkomo said,

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Franc devalued, page 11

GBL Fighting back



The fright factor in Belgium

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Feb 21

The Belgian Government this weekend decided on a series of drastic economic measures which only look as though they can succeed if they frighten the trade unions into submission.

As proof of the earnest of their intent the Government applied for a devaluation of the Belgian franc in the European Monetary System (EMS) even though last year alone the National Bank of Belgium paid about 310,000 francs (about £4,125m) in trying to stave off such a move. This is in addition to the 123,000 francs spent in 1980 and 113,000 francs in 1979 on the same exercise.

In applying for devaluation the uneasy coalition Government of Mr Wilfried Martens was adding to trade union worries, for unemployment in the country now stands at 13.1 per cent, by far and away the highest in the EEC and the national debt is known to be rising by about 1,200m francs a day.

It is behind such dreadful economic indicators that the Government has been moving to introduce the first real series of measures by its newly won edict powers to limit pay rises and, possibly, to introduce a price freeze. Of themselves such measures could well be enough to rip the fragile coalition apart — were there not such growing awareness of the country's plight.

The most explosive idea of the Government is a limitation of the hard won right to an index-linked salary. The idea is to cut the wages bill on all salaries above 27,000 francs a month by 3 per cent less than would be allowed under the usual indexation laws.

When the Government told the unions this on Friday it was given a unanimous refusal of cooperation, most importantly by the Christian Socialist Union, which has a strong links with the Social Christian Party — a vital member of the governing coalition.

The significant point is that for once both the Flemish and French wings of the union have decided that the traditional principle of indexation is too important to surrender, even on the limited scale suggested by the Government.

The French wing associated itself with the general strike call against the special powers a fortnight ago; but the Flemish wing successfully urged its members to carry on working. Now, however, the union on both sides of the linguistic frontier has agreed that indexation must not be attacked. In the words of Mr Jef Houthuijs, the union president, it is "too sacred" a principle to be touched.

The union wants the Government to tax its way out of difficulty with higher levels on the wealthy, an idea the liberal parties in the coalition would refuse. If it fails to win its case the union would certainly throw its considerable weight behind industrial action to bring the Government down.

Should the union withdraw its support from the party there could be very serious repercussions, especially in French-speaking Wallonia. The party there used to be the strongest of all, but at the last elections it fell to third place.

Franc devalued, page 11



Hated in the Deep South: A Ku-Klux-Klanman expressing his feelings about black demonstrators in Social Circle, a town near Atlanta, Georgia.

Greenland on brink of quitting the EEC

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, Feb 21

Greenland could well vote to withdraw from the European Economic Community in a national referendum to be held on Tuesday. If it does so — and the latest prognosis points to a close vote — Greenland will be the first territory to leave the Community since its inception in 1957.

With a population of 50,000, the bleak, largely ice-bound territory lies about 2,000 miles from the European mainland. It is the world's largest island, 840,000 square miles in area (roughly half the total land area of the EEC). A Danish colony from 1721 to 1953, when it achieved provincial status, it gained home rule under the Danish crown in 1979.

The ruling moderate leftist Siiumut Party, which holds 13 of the 21 seats in the Parliament in Godthab, is anti-EEC. The island joined the Community along with Denmark in 1973 despite a 71 per cent vote against membership in a local referendum. As an integral part of Denmark at the time, the territory had no choice; but provision was made for a review of the situation at the end of Greenland's first decade in the Community.

Whilst opponents of continued EEC membership see political advantages in an exit from the Community preferring closer cooperation with other Inuit (Eskimo) communities in Canada and Alaska, less emotive pro-EEC elements led by the opposition Atassut Party fear economic chaos in the wake of any withdrawal. With a quarter of the island's population engaged in fishing, the role of Brussels in allocating fishing rights is a touchy subject indeed.

Although the EEC has virtually given Greenland fishermen the right to catch all the fish (with the exception of salmon) they can in their offshore waters, many Greenlanders resent orders from a distant European bureaucracy, which controls fishing in the 200-mile offshore waters outside the territory's own exclusive 12-mile zone.

The latest figures nonetheless show that Greenland fishermen fished the lion's share (£2,000 tonnes out of total catch of 16,000 tonnes) in its offshore waters in 1979, with West Germany close behind (70,000 tonnes) and experts doubt whether Greenland has the physical capacity to fish more.

The government spokesman, who declined to be identified, said Mr Fisk did not go to Hama and "He has only written from Damascus and repeated all the rumours and false news being spread about Syria abroad". He added: "We have known Mr. Fisk as a responsible journalist and we are very surprised that he acted this way and wrote about something he has neither seen nor checked."

About 50 foreign journalists were in Syria last week to cover events in Hama, where fierce fighting has continued for the third consecutive day, bringing the number of dead there to 24.

A government security committee which was trying to oversee a truce between the factions came under fire this morning, while Syrian forces and supporters of the Arab Democratic Front, fought three small leftist Muslim militias.

Mr Richard Fairbanks, the American Special Middle East negotiator, started meetings with Egyptian officials today, in response to calls from the Government for Washington to open talks with the Palestinians in an effort to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict (Our Cairo Correspondent writes).

"I want to remind them (the Israelis)", Mr Arafat said today, "that we did not ask for the July ceasefire. All we said was that we do not uphold a ceasefire as such, but we respect a decision taken at the Tunis summit not to carry out military

operations on Lebanese territory against this occupying force".

The Palestinians have always fought shy of acknowledging that a ceasefire exists in Southern Lebanon, since this implies acknowledgement of Israel as well.

Despite Mr Arafat's elliptical language, however, PLO members do accept that such a truce exists.

When diplomats in a dispatch published on Friday, that he had entered Hama, 100 miles north of Damascus, and found "its suburbs surrounded by up to 12,000 troops and its streets covered in rubble", Syrian Army troops were digging emplacements for T-62 Soviet-made tanks and other heavy weapons.

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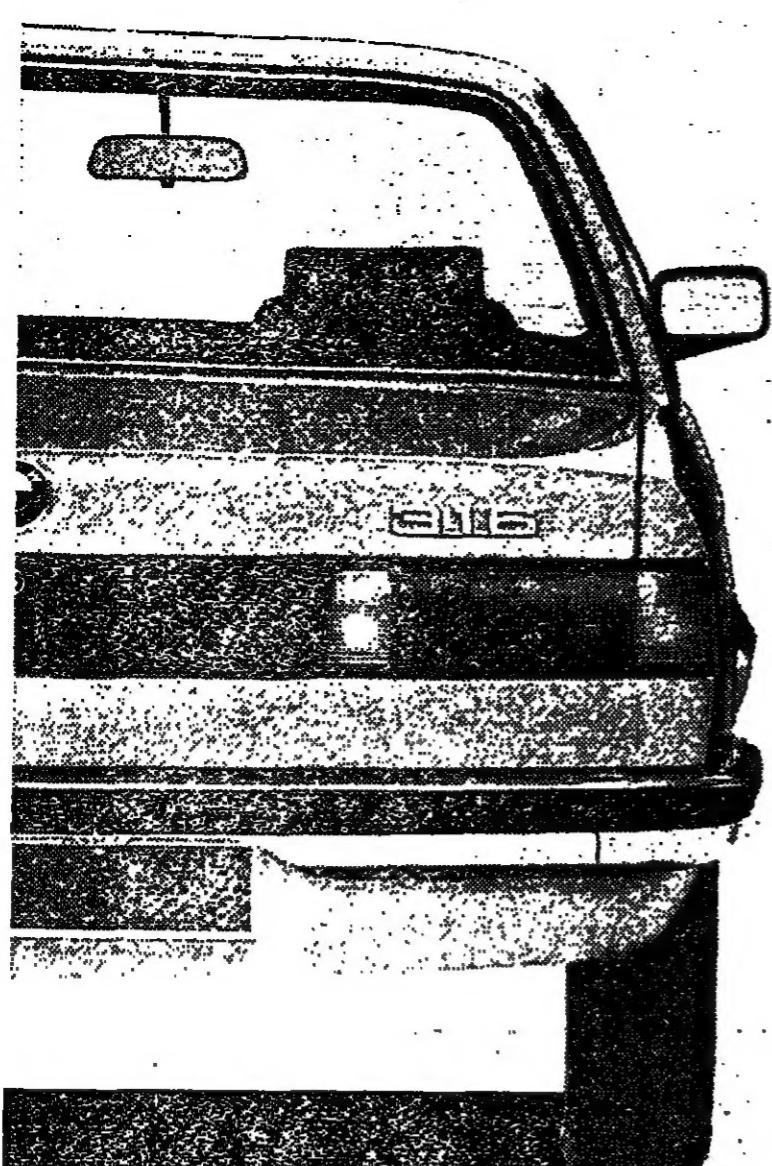
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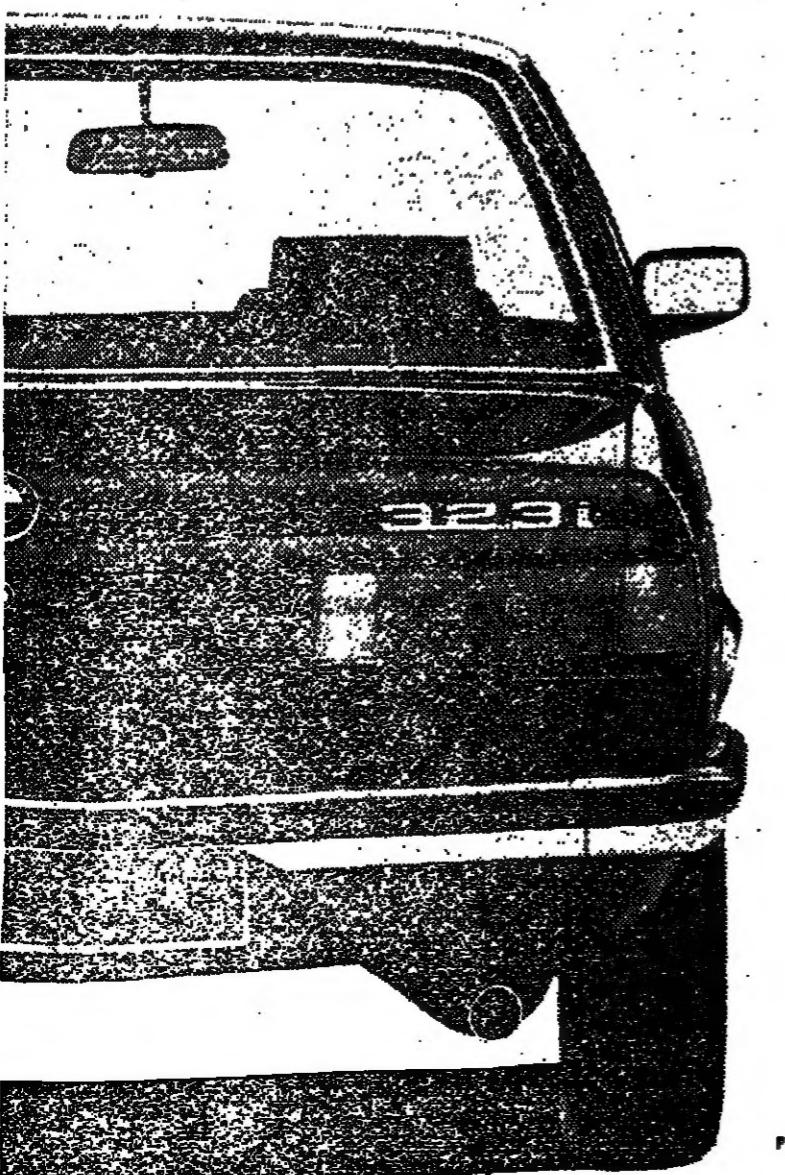
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Jaruzelski rolls out red carpet for Bonn

From Our Own Correspondent Warsaw, Feb 21

Herr Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party, is to meet General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, tomorrow to discuss East-West relations, diplomatic sources said today.

Such a high-level meeting is a sign that one of Poland's main foreign policy objectives is to maintain strong links with Western Europe, above all with Bonn, in the face of the hostile policies of Washington.

Herr Wehner is the most senior western politician to visit Warsaw since the imposition of martial law more than two months ago and he has been given treatment that would normally be accorded to senior minister of even heads of state.

In swift succession, Herr Wehner has held talks with two key members of the ruling Politburo, Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski and Mr Stefan Olszowski — with important representatives of the Polish episcopate and the Sejm (Parliament). His meeting with General Jaruzelski had not been officially announced, but his other talks have been well publicized.

Church sources say that his discussions with members of the episcopate emphasized the need for continued dialogue between East and West and that there was no question of the Catholic Church supporting Western sanctions against Poland, as had been reported in the West.

Diplomats, though reluctant to reveal details of his talks with Politburo members, said that Herr Wehner was eager to convey the message that Bonn was willing to intensify links with Western Europe during times of tension to help provide stability in Europe.

It now seems clear, after a Politburo meeting, that the preliminary session of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee will hold on Wednesday and Thursday.

There may too be some personnel changes but the position of General Jaruzelski as Party leader is unlikely to be seriously challenged.

Meanwhile, the dismantling of some martial law restrictions appears to have evolved a ten day cycle. Ten days after restoring some telephone links between cities, the authorities have announced easing of travel restrictions to the West. However, they are still extremely tight.

The Pope's African tour

Vatican and Islam remain far apart

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Feb 21

The incident during the Pope's African tour which has aroused most interest here was his failure to make contact with the Muslim leaders of Nigeria.

This contact was clearly one of the principal reasons why he undertook this second visit to Africa. The advance of the Muslim faith in Africa is preoccupying for the Roman Catholics and, quite apart from this aspect of the problem, the Vatican is pledged to seek closer relations with the other great faiths. Superficially, Islam looks to be the nearest. It is also undergoing a form of popular revival in some ways comparable to the enthusiasm which Pope John Paul II inspired among Catholics.

The Pope's meeting with the Muslims was due to take place last Sunday at Kaduna airport.

The Pope had a speech ready inviting the Muslims closer cooperation. But they did not appear at the appointment because, according to the Pope's entourage, there were divisions among the Muslim leaders on how the presence of the Pope should be treated.

The organizer of the papal tour, Monsignor Paul Marcinkus, attributed the cancellation to "security reasons" but there is little or nothing to suppose that this was the real explanation.

Despite the rebuff, the Pope read his prepared speech at Kaduna airport to the governor of the province, Alhaji Abu Musa, who happens to be a Muslim. The text made clear how much importance the Pope placed on the planned interchange: "I have come to Nigeria to visit my brothers and sisters of the Catholic Church, but my journey would be incomplete without this meeting". To this extent, it remained incomplete.

The Pope's message was a proposal for closer cooperation. "Why do I speak of these issues with you?" he asked. "Because you are Muslims, and like us Christians, you believe in the one God who is the source of all the rights and values of mankind. Furthermore I am convinced that if we join hands in the name of God we can accomplish much good."

This was not the Pope's first experience of direct contact with the Muslims. He met religious leaders in Ankara in November 1979 on

Zia pulls the strings

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Feb 21

After watching a puppet show recently, President Zia ul-Haq said that in future such performances should be more Islamic and nationalistic in character. Accordingly, a committee will be set up to see that puppets extol the virtues of Islam and the progress of Pakistan.

It is not surprising that the President envisages a greater role for puppets. He wants Islamization, a main component of his rule, to reach every corner of life.

On his orders, the police here hang around embassies to sniff the breath of Pakistanis leaving receptions. The religious content of education, television and radio has been heavily increased. Hundreds of films have been banned. Women have had to fight to prevent what they regard as oppressive measures involving education and sports.

Zealots are locked in a gruesome argument over how much of a thief's hand should be cut off. They debate the morality of stoning lovers to death.

Petty tyrants feel licensed. In Islamabad recently a woman was struck twice by men in public because her head was uncovered. A television lecturer refused to have women in his studio audience. Clergymen condemned a singer who said singing was an act of worship.

The President, notably (he rises in the night for extra prayers), often says Pakistan is an ideological state and Islamization meets the people's aspirations. But his Islamic drive has done nothing to change his unpopularity. Rather, it has increased a sense of resentment.

People are offended when a general, heading a regime of doubtful legality, dictates the terms of their spiritual lives. They say they are already Muslims and no amount of Islamization can make them more so. Irrationality is the word often applied to his programme.

Resentment has not grown into a threatening force, but the varied shades of belief and interpretation among the Muslim communities have already caused the President much trouble. On purely religious grounds, Islamization is not without dangers.

The President also tries to intensify nationalist spirit by ordering greater use of Urdu and national dress. Sewing machines have been banned since he ordered civil servants out of suits and ties and into shalwar kameez. This may too be some personnel changes but the position of General Jaruzelski as Party leader is unlikely to be seriously challenged.

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Pakistan's puppet show

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Feb 21

General Zia's Islamic emphasis is part of a search for what has eluded Pakistani rulers and people since the country's birth: a truly national ethos for an invented country.

Pakistan has always been concerned with identity, the need to find a way of uniting and governing its rival classes and the four disparate provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and the Frontier. To a greater or lesser extent, its leaders have hoped that Islam would act as a glue.

But Islam was just one ingredient of the foundation material, not the whole of it. Pakistan was created to provide subcontinent Muslims with a homeland. It was seen as a social and economic refuge, a place of material improvement for rich and poor alike. Thus there are many Pakistanis who feel that President Zia's determination to create an authoritarian Islamic state is a perversion of the ideals of Pakistan's founders.

The intriguing question in Pakistan now is whether the President's Council is a valve allowing political steam to escape, or whether he has created a creature he may find difficult to control. Its members will presumably build up areas of patronage and form into pressure groups.

The Council chairman has raised hopes by talking of elections. But such hopes are empty. General Zia decided soon after he took power in 1977 that elections would only bring back Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party, a recipe for chaos.

He himself seems secure enough. There is no sign of the deeply rooted unrest that followed off President Ayub Khan and Bhutto. The military class is looked after and continues to spread in the administration. Although the President is unpopular, the business community likes the relative stability and better entrepreneurial climate.

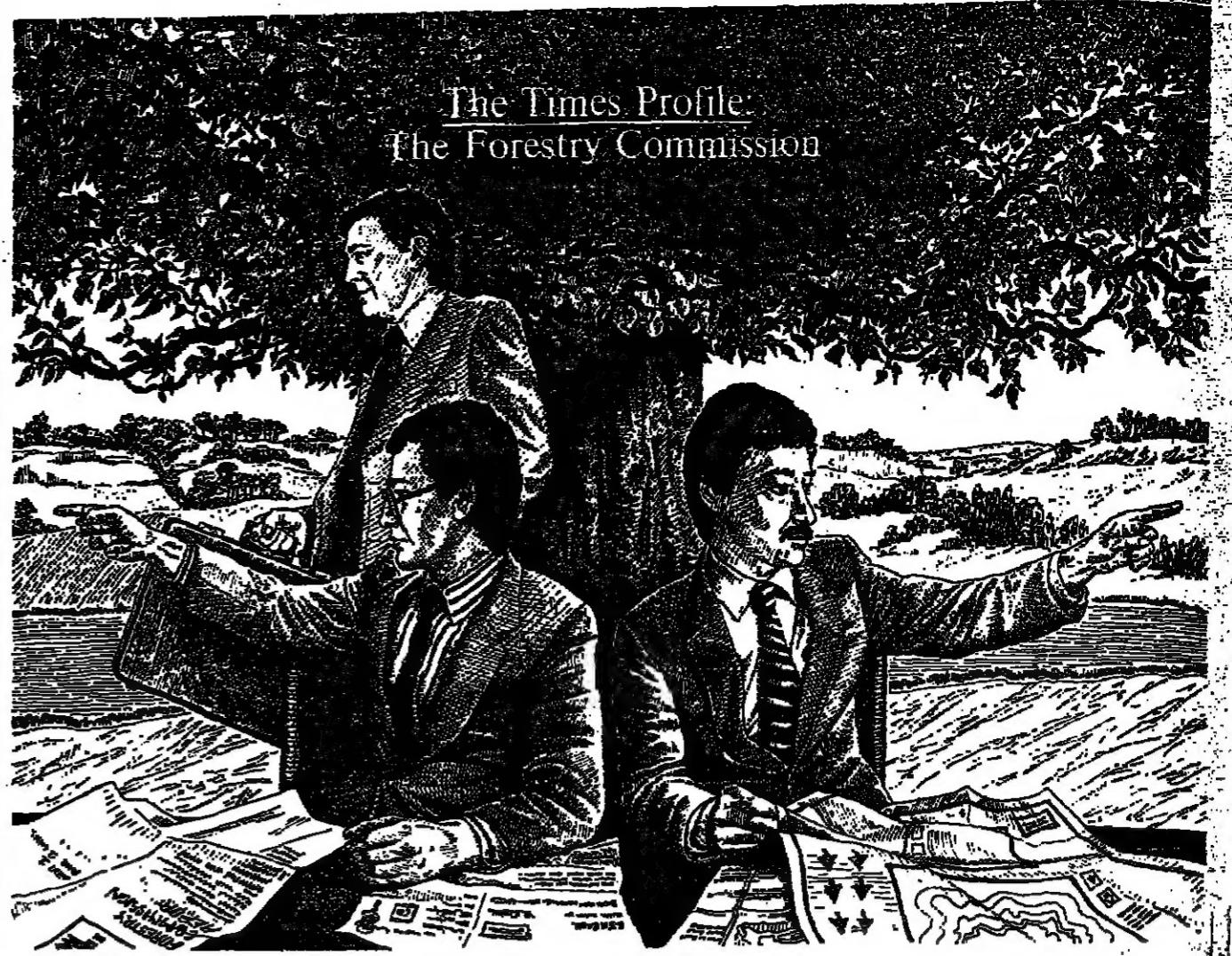
The press remains squashed. The removal of state censors from news offices has been followed by warnings that political activity is banned and the reporting of illegal

Every morning the Islamabad newspaper, *The Muslim*, carries the slogan "The press and the nation rise and fall together". The press in Pakistan is in chains and journalism largely strophied. One can only presume that that slogan, too, is printed without intended irony.

Zia: Zealot for Islam

A growing problem

The Times Profile:
The Forestry Commission



A growing problem

The Forestry Commission is selling off woodlands as part of the Government's privatization policy. In October, 5,000 acres of state-owned forest were put up for sale. Since then a further 12,800 acres have been offered for sale. Amanda Atha reports on how the Forestry Commission works.

system of 1-6, British Sitka is lucky to reach grade 4.

Timber up to about six inches in diameter and early thinnings are used mainly for pulp to make paper products, in particular newsprint. Wider diameter timber goes to the sawmill and is used for pallets and packaging (36 per cent), fencing (30 per cent), building construction (12 per cent) and what the National Coal Board, a major commission customer, called "a hundred and one rough construction uses down the mine — pit props, crowbars and the like" (12 per cent).

The snag of these two major uses of the commission crop — pulp and sawlogs — is that they require pulp mills and sawmills to process them. Last year Wiggins Teape closed the last large British pulp mill at Fort William because, despite guaranteed prices from the commission, it found the cost of labour, energy and transport too high.

The majority of British sawmills are relatively small; some are already in effect being subsidized by the commission's commitment to keep supplying them with timber even though current low prices may make it commercially inexpedient to do so.

Either way, the industry could never compete on a large scale with the huge natural woodlands and integrated pulp and paper and sawmills of Scandinavia and North America.

The "woolly remit" has also made the commission very vulnerable to criticism from those who do not have a clear idea of what they are for. The conservationists, for example, know that they need sites for golden plovers' nests so they know that they are against afforestation; the damage believed to be caused by planting conifers close to the streams where salmon and trout spawn; the private foresters are against the commission's commitment to keep supplying them with timber even though current low prices may make it commercially inexpedient to do so.

The commission had about 24 million day visits to its forests in 1980, its log cabins were filled and its assets totalled somewhere between £1,280,000m and more than £2,000,000m, depending who does the valuing — either way the best investment the taxpayer ever made, according to a spokesman for the private consultancy, Economic Forestry Group. Why is therefore that so many are still critical of the public tree people?

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The trouble stems from what Dr Bill Mutch, head of the Forestry and Natural Resources Department at the University of Edinburgh, describes as the "woolly remit" ascribed to the commission following the Zuckerman report. "No one sat down and worked out what we wanted trees for", he said.

The most obvious result of this is that the commission now has a huge crop of Sitka Spruce (broadleaved native species account for only 5 per cent of the total) and no clear idea of what to do with it.

Sitka is a low-grade softwood timber. The further south in the hemisphere it grows the faster it grows and the poorer the quality. In the international timber grading

Sir David Montgomery, part-time chairman

increasing pressure from the Treasury to raise productivity. Because trees take anything from 40 to 130 years and more to mature, this sudden demand for a quick turnover was unrealistic.

Nevertheless, it precipitated the commission into a policy of blanket planting of fast-growing conifers, mainly Sitka Spruce. In pursuing this policy in the 1950s it wiped out forests of 30-year-old beech and oak in favour of the faster-growing crop.

There is, however, an anomaly, as Sir David, and others pointed out: the commission wears two hats. There is the Forest Authority hat — public promoter and guardian of trees — and the Forest Enterprise hat — commercial crop grower. In other words the commission is a cross between a Civil Service department and a nationalized industry.

The cost of the Forestry Enterprise to the taxpayer

Yet another charming French obstetrician with a mystical philosophy has been lecturing to rapt British audiences. Three or four years ago the great Leboyer boom encouraged women to give birth in semi-darkness and immerse their babies immediately in warm water to simulate womb conditions. Now comes Dr Michael Odent, claiming that many common problems of childbirth are caused by the very techniques intended to alleviate them. He shows films of women in labour in dimly lit rooms full of cushions, or even giving birth in paddling pools.

He is kept in solitary confinement. His isolation is complete and the special guards from Moscow watching his cell "are not even subordinate to the commander of the hospital guards". Lieutenant Ilyin receives "no treatment".

He is kept in solitary confinement. His isolation is complete and the special guards from Moscow watching his cell "are not even subordinate to the commander of the hospital guards".

The lieutenant has priviledged unheard of at KGB psychiatric hospitals: he has a roomy cell to himself, is allowed to read newspapers and journals and has radio programmes piped to his cell. No other cell has radio in Kazan.

Medical intervention is kept to a minimum. No pain-killers are used in a normal labour. The Caesarean section rate, at around 6 per cent compares favourably with the best conventional hospitals, and the use of episiotomy — cutting into the perineum — at 6 per cent also is far lower than in British hospitals. Women at Pithiviers are never put into lithotomy stirrups, lying on their backs, feet in the air, since forceps are never used. Gentle vacuum suction may guide the baby down the birth canal, but women free to move spontaneously find positions in which their contractions are most efficient.

Birth of a new method

Women in labour in his hospital at Pithiviers, a small town south of Paris, as they like in labour, walking around, relaxing in warm water, finding comfortable positions for themselves among piles of cushions. Babies are usually born with the mother spontaneously half-squatting, supported by the baby's father.

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Roger Odent works in a small-town maternity hospital and routinely sees all child-bearing women. There is no complicated technique; because he has been at Pithiviers since 1962, women there are often unaware of anything unusual about the way they have their babies.

Dr Odent is pointing a promising way forward, a compromise between technology and humanity which does not threaten the status of hospital doctors. Lack of interference not only saves money, it seems also to facilitate happy and healthy childbirth. Perhaps women who cannot get to Pithiviers will educate their physicians.

Rachel Cullen

Blood would have flowed like rivers if we hadn't imposed martial law

Question: Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, do you remember the day we met here in Warsaw, exactly one year ago you had just been appointed Deputy Prime Minister and I was going to Gdańsk to interview (Lech) Wałęsa? I asked: "What happens if the Soviets intervene in Poland?" You answered: "All the Poles would arise." Then I asked: "What happens if the Polish Army does it by itself?" And you answered: "They would take it and shut up." Well, Mr Rakowski, they didn't take it at all, they don't take it at all, they didn't shut up at all, they didn't shut up at all. Look at the inscription that blooms on the walls of your cities. "The winter is yours, the spring will be ours," look at what happened in the Silesian coal mines, in the Katowice factories, in the Gdańsk shipyards. Or am I wrong?

Answer: You are partly wrong, because the army and the militia did not find much resistance, and the same can be said for today. I don't share the opinion of those who believe that we should expect resistance. I don't see the potential for it. Not on a large scale anyhow. Of course, in the first days there were clashes in some areas of the country. But, again, not on a massive scale.

The reason is, on the one hand, that the combined operation of the army and the militia worked perfectly — on the other, that everybody was caught by surprise. They shouldn't have been.

Twice at the end of the year we had warned the people and Solidarity that, if the process of anarachization and disruption of the state continued, we would resort to extraordinary measures.

But, and here is the drama, we were not believed. The extremists of Solidarity had convinced themselves that, when things would boil until the use of force, the army and the militia would side with them. They counted, I guess, on the fact that many soldiers belong to Solidarity. What naivete.

In spite of the rumors spread by the West, not one soldier proved to be against the action. Not one. The point is that naivete wasn't limited to the frontiers of Poland. The West too was very naive. So many among you believe that Poland could somehow get out of the military and political order established since the end of the war. In that, not considering that there are two blocks in the world and we simply have to accommodate to it. What did you expect?

Q: The worst, Mr Rakowski, the worst. We knew very well what happened in Hungary in 1956 in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Even that day one year ago I was expecting to see Soviet tanks in the streets of Warsaw.

A: Then I have to say a few words in defence of our Soviet friends: We have not done the job for them. Of course, we cannot deny that next to us there is this huge ally, but neither can we accept the American thesis: "the Russians are responsible, the Russians are responsible."

Since Czechoslovakia a lot of changes have taken place in the socialist field, in the Soviet Union itself, and the Russians were not opposing the reforms that we were carrying on. No, madam, they did not. They were observing the phenomenon with a certain concern, I agree, and from their point of view they saw the threat. At the same time, however, they took into account Polish habits and traditions, they tried to understand, and at the beginning they did not say that the process was incompatible with the principles of socialism.

In October 1980, when (former Polish Communist Party leader Stanisław) Kania went to Moscow, Brezhnev did not ask him to strangle Solidarity. He did not declare that Solidarity would endanger the socialist system. He simply demanded that Kania take the situation in his hands, that he control it socially and politically. You see, there is a double tendency in the Soviet Union, one pro-Polish and one anti-Polish, and Brezhnev belongs to the first one.

A new grouping emerges from the SDP

A youth wing is about to be formed in the Social Democratic Party.

Within two weeks Anthony Goodman and Keith Toussaint plan to submit a draft constitution for the Young Social Democrats to the party's steering committee. By April they hope to have 5,000 members.

Despite disapproval from SDP leaders, who dread the sort of eccentric militancy which has at times made the Young Liberals and Young Socialists notorious, the SDP's convention approved the incorporation of a youth branch.

Goodman says: "The SDP cannot go on being middle-aged, middle-class and middle-minded." Toussaint, formerly a Young Conservative, says, with promising irony, that the greatest difficulty may be in putting up with the radical tendencies of some of the senior members.

Blow-out

In cost-cutting times, when most publishers are restricting the hand-out of review copies, Hamish Hamilton has just dispatched a free copy of a forthcoming picture book by a children's writer to every member of both Houses of Parliament — more than 1,000 free books, price £3.95, in all.

The book, by Raymond Briggs, creator of *Gentleman Jim*, is called *When the Wind Blows* and



by Oriana Fallaci

He loves Poland. He understands, believe me.

Q: No, I don't. Because two weeks ago at the Kania-Brezhnev meeting Zamysłowski denounced the "anti-socialist groups" in Poland. And in December 1980 the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries were in Moscow to warn that "Poland was socialist and would remain socialist." And the following

February, at the 26th Congress of the Polish Socialist Party, Brezhnev declared that socialism was endangered in Poland. And two months later he did the same in Prague, while Tass defined the Polish situation as "insurrectional." And since then it has been a flood of accusations, threats, insults like "orgy of reactionaries," while military manoeuvres were taking place at the borders of Poland.

A: The facts you mention are true, and the Soviet Union was not alone to worry. Our other neighbours, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, were afraid too. And the military manoeuvres were a way to inform us about it. I agree. Yet it is one thing to raise voices, admonish, protest — it is quite another to put things in practice. You know, the strategic interests of today are no longer those of 20 years ago, when SSZOs at the borders between Poland and the Soviet Union did not exist.

Q: Mr Rakowski, if the chastity belt of the SSZOs was enough, then why did (Mikhail) Suslov (the late Soviet Politburo member) come to Warsaw at the end of April? To enjoy the Polish spring?

A: No, because he wanted to state his critical remarks on the development of the events. It was his right, and I find it understandable that those events worried an ideologue like Suslov. But he only stated his view, he did not say, "Do this and do that" and his trip did not create a new situation in Poland. I mean, it did not stop the innovations. Believe me, please, believe me, on the internal matters we are more free than you think.

Q: Yet at the end of November, when things went too far and included anti-Soviet demonstrations (Marshal Viktor Kulikov (the Warsaw Pact Commander-in-Chief) came to Warsaw. And he supposedly said: "If you don't do it, we'll do it." Then he remained to watch the self-invasion.

A: Madam, I protest, I strongly protest that word "Self-invasion". On December 13 we did not invade ourselves, we saved ourselves. And Kulikov did not come to bring any *diktat*. He came for entirely different reasons.

Q: OK. He came to visit his girl friend, or to go fishing in the Vistula River.

A: Let's say that maybe he came to remind us that he was the head of the Warsaw Pact, and don't you forget it. Well, not exactly to us, maybe, but to the heads of Solidarity. The point is that they did not pay much attention to him, they did not care. Their belief was too strong that the Russians would be psychologically and politically ready to accept the changes in Poland and even to accept the fact that Solidarity was about to become the main power in the country. It is not a secret that they would have been ready to deal with the Russians, once in power. But you don't believe me. Why should

graphically describes the effect of a nuclear holocaust on an ordinary British family.

The response has been mixed. One noble lord demanded to know who was paying for the exercise — the publisher, PBS is reliably assured. Michael Foot is said to have found it "most topical". David Steel "university" and the Prime Minister's office reported that Mrs Thatcher had given a chance to read it during the parliamentary recess.

One Labour MP, Mr John Gorton (Norwich S.), has put down a motion in the Commons welcoming the book and expressing the hope that it will be widely read.

Vet emergency

While Cliff Richard, 20th century fox and the Queen's drum horse Cicero have fallen victim to martial law in Poland, it takes more than General Jaruzelski to stop James Herriot full flow.

Jerry Tepli, Polish television's head of international relations, bought 10 hours of BBC programmes with Poland's earnings from BBC 2's Polish weekend last September. His choice was for programmes with a specially British flavour, including *Wildlife on One's* documentary about modern urban foxes, Cliff Richard in a summer special, a children's programme about Cicero, and *Man Alive!*'s day in the life of Hyde Park.

The programmes were on their way to Poland when the state of emergency was declared, but a telex confirmed their safe arrival. Two dates for their proposed screening have since passed without any sign, and the BBC is

we go on, if you don't believe me?

Q: To get to the truth, Mr Rakowski, Kulikov or not, Suslov or not, when did you decide to impose martial law? In the spring, in the summer, in the autumn?

A: No, no, no. It isn't true that we had been preparing the martial law operations for months. General Wojciech Jaruzelski (the Prime Minister) did not want to swallow that toad, he had enough imagination to know what it would mean. He is a very special kind of military man. He is very sensitive, very intelligent, he is a humanist. He wanted a peaceful solution.

Because of this we came up with the idea of a national reconciliation front. Because of this on November 4 he met with Archbishop Josef Glemp (the Catholic Primate of Poland) and Wałęsa and discussed the possibility of including Solidarity in the government. Something that the soviets would have accepted, believe me. He hoped so much to succeed. Each time those hotshots would come, when we proposed and said their "no" he replied: "Let's try again." Each time I went to him and said: "It's impossible, they don't listen, I give up." He repeated: "Try again".

Q: When did you start cleaning the shoes of the soldiers?

A: After the meeting that Solidarity had in Radom at the end of November, the one where they said, behind closed doors, that they should openly ask for power, and Wałęsa declared: "Confrontation is inevitable, and confrontation we will have. Talks were only to outwit, from now on we will see who outwits whom?" Yes, the moment of rupture was Radom, not before, when the Solidarity congress had asked for free administrative elections, etc. Radom simply scared us. Because Radom was not only words.

At Radom they started organizing a workers' militia in the factories and in the mines; they also announced a general strike with street demonstrations for the second week of December. The hottest heads were those of the Mazowsze region, the suburbs of Warsaw. They had gone totally crazy. On November 28, when Jaruzelski tried to pass a law to stop the strikes and asked the Solidarity leaders to restrain themselves, the answer was a huge fat laugh. They said: "If the government makes a special law against the strikes, there will be a

something regrettable happened. But even if you mention case by case, I answer: of course that case is important for that human being, but on the whole it does not count. In politics the individual does not count.

Q: About to send to jail people with whom you had been shaking hands for almost one year, about to disappoint all those who believed you a liberal and who would hate you from now on. About to deceive yourself, the man who a few months before had publicly said: "Methods which differ from the dialogue and the political situation could provoke a national disaster. A process of profound revolution is taking place in this country, a historical change that we cannot do without." Mr Rakowski, why didn't you resign that Friday afternoon?

A: Radom was not only words. Then they called the general strike for December 17. Undoubtedly, this would have meant the confrontation they had exposed in Radom. The bloodshed. The civil war. At this moment, the only alternative to martial law was to raise our arms and let ourselves, the state itself, be destroyed. Believe me, please, believe me!

Q: No. Do you want me to believe that an operation as carefully prepared as the one of breaking the bones of a revolution was organized in about two weeks?

A: Less than that — either you believe it or not. You must realize that the martial law operations were locked in a safe since July 1944 — that is, since the beginning of our state. They were also constantly renewed because our constitution, unfortunately, does not provide for the state of emergency. So all was very ready when Jaruzelski called me into his office on Friday afternoon, the eleventh of December, and I was back to work the day after. With a clean conscience I went with my wife to a party in the evening.

Q: A party?

A: Yes, a party of about 30 people of the Warsaw Establishment. I promised to go and of course I should behave as if things were normal. I went, I chatted, I listened to different opinions, and at 11 pm I left, saying I had something to do at my office. Around midnight the operation started.

Q: I see. Mr Rakowski, did all of you in the government keep that clean conscience also when you were informed about the brutalities of the militia, not to mention the killing of the coal miners for days later?

A: Listen, so much has been said by the western press: that people were beaten, inhumanely kept in the cold. It was a very vast operation, it's quite possible that



Mieczyslaw Rakowski: "martial law was a tragic decision, a national disaster"

Slim the economy, yes, but don't starve it

One Budget cannot dramatically improve the country's economic prospects or the Conservative Party's political fortunes. Whatever happens on March 9, we shall fight the next election against a background of appallingly high unemployment. We may have left the bottom of the recession behind us but we are still some way from

money for a bigger child benefit increase) and abolished NIS altogether.

The results, as the summary table shows, are encouraging, though modest. Gdp, unemployment and counter-inflation are all helped in a mild way. The costs of both budgets in 1982-83 would be smaller than the gross figures because it would probably prove impossible to cut NIS until July.

The only real casualty of these budgets is the £9,000m planned for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirements in 1982-83 by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. On present policies, the PSBR — those "four damned letters" as Joel Barnett has called them — would probably be below £8,000m in the coming year. Our smaller budget would add less than £2,000m to this in each of the next two years. The PSBR would therefore remain below £10 billion. The larger budget would add £3,200m in 1982-83 and £3,500m in the following year, giving a PSBR of £11,000m and £11,500m. This would still be less than the 1981-82 out-turn is likely to be (about £10,500m). In other words, our larger package would still be more or less neutral compared with this year's fiscal stance.

It is difficult to imagine this destroying the confidence of foreign holders of sterling or precipitating a gilt strike. Interest rates will be determined more by what happens in Washington and Wall Street than by a small departure from PSBR plans.

On one side, there is admittedly a water-thin risk that we have still underestimated the effect that a slightly higher PSBR might have on interest rates. On the other, there is a certain and substantial risk of political rout if we do not offer industry enough help on March 9.

The real worry is not the PSBR but unemployment. In order to attract disaffected Conservatives back into our ranks, we have — as opinion polls and our own experience tell us — to make some headway in tackling unemployment.

Even our larger package only cuts unemployment a little. The model may have underestimated the effects on job creation of the increase in capital expenditure and of the improvement in industrial confidence which would flow from a Budget like ours. But if we want to make certain of cutting unemployment further, we shall need to look at more than the budgetary measures discussed here.

The option of going for a much bigger boost than we have suggested would be attractive if this country enjoyed the benefits of a different pay bargaining system and greater labour mobility. The real lesson of all this may be that we shall only be able to make really big cuts in unemployment when we can complement responsible fiscal and monetary policies with a national consensus on pay. Until then, we are likely to suffer from high inflation, high unemployment, or both.

Chris Patten and Tim Eggar

Chris Patten is vice-chairman and Tim Eggar secretary of the Conservative Parliamentary Friends Committee.

SUMMARY TABLE

	Budget I	Budget II
Approximate gross cost in full year in 1982-83 prices:	£2.8 bn*	£2.4 bn*
Effect on PSBR in 1982-83 in current prices	+£1.7 bn	+£3.1 bn
Effect on PSBR by end 1982-83	+£2.0 bn	+£5.5 bn
Effect on Exchange Rate by end 1982-83	-2.1%	-0.4%
Effect on GDP in 1982-83	+1.1%	-0.7%
Effect on unemployment 1982-83 average (000s)	+0.6%	+1.2%
Effect on average annual change in RPI over the two years	-0.25%	-0.4%
Effect on current account balance in 1982-83	-£1.3 bn	-£1.9 bn

*Using Institute for Fiscal Studies estimates of the current cost of different measures.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Who is the bad baron who is trying to sell his honour? An advertisement in the German newspaper *Die Welt* offers a medieval Lord's title for 100,000 Deutschmarks, well under £25,000. The price for a percentage seems reasonable, since the title is apparently not one of

those new-fangled life jobs, but a proper hereditary one, dating back to the Middle Ages and fully supported with the necessary documentation.

The advertisement promises that the title will be legally transferred through an English notary and officially recognized in West Germany. The needy nobleman hides behind a box number, of course.

Now completely in the dark about the Poles' intentions. All that is known is that there will be no Polish representation at the BBC's showcase presentation of programmes to foreign buyers this week.

Yet even while Poland was reduced to single-channel television and emergency programming (the second channel was revived last week), the Polish *radio* of All Creatures Great and Small has continued un-

interrupted un-

expectedly, with a special British flavour, including *Wildlife on One's* documentary about modern urban foxes, Cliff Richard in a summer special, a children's programme about Cicero, and *Man Alive!*'s day in the life of Hyde Park.

Anton Bruehl, the earnest president of Atari International, tells me his company's video games, which plug into television sets, are popular they even sell in Fiji, where there is no television service.

Old goodies

Fortnum & Mason, which has almost completed the remodelling of the ground floor of its Piccadilly shop, rediscovered the

arrived, he was told no other dinner party had been booked for that night, so he returned to his own hotel, mildly miffed.

Parkinson eventually traced and fetched him grateful that it was not the explosive Chirac who was involved. Chirac's dinner will be at the Intercontinental Hotel. The reception has been warned.

Spirited clashes

Rabbi Shlomo Goren, one of Israel's two new Chief Rabbis and formerly head



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

IT LOOKS LIKE MR HAUGHEY

"The most striking feature of Irish politics is the Stability of parties," George A. Birmingham wrote in 1919. "No one imagines that the opinions of the voter can be altered by any means." So it seems.

The politicians go through the motions of course, but it avails them little. After an election campaign in which hung the economic independence of the state (Dr Fitzgerald) or the future of growth and employment (Mr Haughey), in which the people were actually invited to select their own budget from alternatives on offer, the net movement of seats between the governing alternatives was three out of 165. The Irish voting system, proportionally pure but costly, is only part of the explanation. While the volatile English discern a new constellation in their firmament and stand amazed, no one in Ireland would be so presumptuous as to offer to break the mould of politics. The mould is as tough as old boots.

There is usually something interesting going on at the margin however. It is found this time in the two parts of the now forked IRA and corresponding Sinn Fein front. The part that carries on the military struggle against British occupation, represented in this election by the Provisional Sinn Fein, did badly in its seven chosen constituencies, and the republican Puccelle, Mrs Bernadette McAliskey, did no better in Dublin. The H-block wave that carried the candidates forward in June was a freak wave, as sensible people were aware at the time. The other part of the IRA, represented by Sinn Fein the Workers' Party, went Marxist more than a decade ago and concentrated on the grievances of the southern Irish against their own system. It tripled

its representation in the Dail from one to three.

Although the shift in the central balance is very small, it is enough in all likelihood to put Mr Haughey in office when the Dail meets next month. He is less fitted than Dr Fitzgerald to repair the Republic's disordered public finances. In his eighteen months as Taoiseach in 1980-81 he markedly accelerated the pace of deficit financing and foreign borrowing, which Dr Fitzgerald courageously sought to reverse. Mr Haughey's relaxed attitude to the economic day of reckoning, convincingly depicted by his opponent, had to be corrected by his campaign managers at an early stage.

The one really good scare of the campaign touched on this. Dr Fitzgerald confided on television that he had had sight of official papers concerning a refusal by the central bank of a request by the Fianna Fail government for a loan of £165 million in the spring of 1981, whereupon Mr Haughey ran for cover by calling an election. The incident probably had less to do with Mr Haughey's creditworthiness as prime minister than with technical factors affecting the balance between domestic and foreign borrowing at the time. As told by Dr Fitzgerald, the anecdote seemed well calculated to contribute further to Mr Haughey's "lack of credibility" with the voters, something the opinion polls were making much of. In fact it probably cut the other way. Mr Haughey cried foul, breach of convention, partial disclosure of confidential state papers for electoral advantage, and so on. It was Dr Fitzgerald whose armour lost some of its shine.

Even when displaying a serious concern about the

country's foreign indebtedness Mr Haughey quite reasonably likes to distinguish between borrowing to cover current outgoings and borrowing for productive investment. A high and sustained rate of foreign investment in manufacturing industry provided much of the thrust that got the Irish economy airborne in the 60s and 70s. But while the rate of investment is maintained, it is now being translated into economic growth and employment only to a greatly diminished extent. This is a very serious development, for it suggests that getting back on course is not enough, that the strategy itself needs revision.

On the "national question", viz. Irish unity, there are differences of rhetorical emphasis between the two party leaders. But since the question itself is largely rhetorical that will not make much practical difference. Mr Haughey's assumption that no rearrangement that is confined to the six counties of Northern Ireland is any use may encourage the SDLP to treat Mr Prior's plans accordingly. The advent of Mr Haughey will harden, if there is room for that, Unionist reluctance to take on trust any overtures coming from Dublin. The British Government will find itself under a bit more pressure to deliver the parliamentary tier of the Anglo-Irish council. In the more important matter of policing political terrorism, if past form is a guide, a change of government in Dublin will not of itself make any difference.

AID FOR ACCESS TO JUSTICE

As an attempt to placate the discontent of lawyers involved in administering the legal aid system the Legal Aid Bill, which receives its second reading in the House of Lords today, appears to have failed. The recent barrage of criticisms from both the radical and conservative sides of the profession has only grown louder since the Bill was published.

The concept of equal access to justice depends on fair public provision to assist the less wealthy to meet the cost of court actions. During the year 1980-81 the overall cost of payments out of the legal aid fund rose by £30m or 36 per cent. Even in real terms, the annual cost has risen by some 50 per cent since 1975. Such a rapid rise does not immediately suggest that aid is failing to get through to the people who need it. The reasons which lead the Law Society's Gazette to speak of a "sense of desperation" among those involved with the scheme spring from fears that a Government vigilant to constrain public expenditure cannot allow such a growth to continue for long, and that cuts imposed on an unreformed system would cause gross injustice to individuals who can ill afford to bear it. The harm that could be done

by such a development might scarcely appear in public records, as it would manifest only in civil cases not brought and criminal cases not defended. But where access to the courts to correct real injustice is blocked, respect for law begins to wither.

When it became apparent that last year's rise would far exceed the amount set aside for it in official estimates, the level of eligibility for aid, which had been tied to supplementary benefit increases, was frozen. The number of people able to claim has consequently already fallen. Plainly this is not a solution that can or should be applied for long and the need for drastic measures to make the system inherently more economical has become acute.

The Bill ought to provide a useful opportunity for extensive reforms. But it is mainly concerned with piecemeal savings which threaten to complicate still more a system already too complex. No doubt today's debate will provide further details of how the enabling powers asked for would work in practice. But the impression given by the Bill itself is of an approach unduly negative and unconstructive. It would enact few of the recommendations of the Benson Royal Commission on legal services, which have been waiting for a

fair wind for more than two years.

The need for reform is all the more acute because there are at least two groups now denied legal aid whose exclusion increasingly appears unacceptable and anomalous.

Mental Health Review Tribunals are the only tribunals which deal with the liberty of the subject, but patients detained in hospital against their will are unable to claim aid when appearing before them, although there can be few categories in greater need of help in presenting their case. A provision to enable parents to claim aid in child care proceedings was put on the statute book as long ago as 1975, but the legislation has never been activated.

The cost of extending aid in these cases would be small compared to the overall expenses of the fund, but the need emphasises the importance of wider savings. A measure of agreement already exists in the legal profession on what can be done. There is room for simplifying the arrangements for contributions and for assessing entitlement. A legal aid system which is wasteful and inefficient is ill-equipped to defend itself in face of pressure for expenditure savings, and ill-equipped to serve the interests of justice.

Art for art's sake

From Mr Edwin Mullins

Sir, Mr Jeffrey Daniels begins his art review of February 11 with a remark that should not go unchallenged. "The principal function of an art exhibition", he writes, "should be the advancement of scholarship".

The whole democratic principle that has given us public museums, public libraries, concerts and theatres is founded by this sort of proprietorial arrogance. Would any music critic

dare pronounce that a concert at the Festival Hall was primarily for music scholars, or a drama critic that the Aldwych Theatre existed primarily to further Shakespearean scholarship?

The principal function of an art exhibition is to offer millions of people the enjoyment of works of art they might otherwise never see. Scholarship, however valuable, is the servant of this public.

Yours sincerely,
EDWIN MULLINS,
7 Lower Common South, SW15.

The Tawney tradition

From Mr C. H. Rolph

Sir, Until I saw Lord Young's letter today (February 6) I wasn't sure how much interest might have been aroused by the reference in *The Times Diary* on February 3 to Professor R. H. Tawney's views on "mixed" education. Dianne Hayter, secretary of the Fabian Society, was there quoted as saying that Tawney "would never have supported a mixed education system" and thereby, I suppose, implying that he wouldn't have thought much of the Social Democratic Party, which had accordingly no right to christen its new think tank with his much revered name.

So it may be cogent to recall that on March 17, 1951, when I myself was just beginning to recognise (reluctantly, though I feel much happier about it now) the virtues of the comprehensive system, I was suddenly stung to incredulous anger by the LCC's proposal to abolish the 1792 St Marylebone Grammar School, a school I happened to know something about.

I was on the *New Statesman* at the time, and persuaded a non-too-willing Kingsley Martin to accept an article defending the school against the Goths and levellers. (It did no good.)

Kingsley had then been editing the paper for 21 years.

"I have never," he said a

fortnight later, handing me a

huge carton of readers' letters,

"seen one of my staff writers get

such a pasting. It's unique. I

don't see how you can survive

it."

Among the hundreds of blistering denunciations I found three very short letters in my defence. Of these the most unexpected, and surely the most remarkable, was one from Professor H. Tawney whom, also I never met but whom I regarded and still do as a hero, a giant, and something pretty close to a saint. I think it's among Kingsley Martin's papers in the Library of Sussex University.

I wish I still had it, but when I decided I had finished my attempt to write Kingsley Martin's biography I nobly included that letter among the papers I returned to the university librarian. Tawney's support for the preservation of that particular grammar school was, I remember, unequivocal.

Yours sincerely,
ROLPH,
Rushett Edge,
Bramley,
Guildford,
February 6.

Inverlochy grouse

From Mr Egon Ronay

Sir, Your guest critic from Germany, Herr Gert von Paczensky ("A grouse or two?", February 20) compares your friend's opinion of Inverlochy Castle, Scotland, with that of the Guide Michelin.

May I point to a disturbing error in the basis of his assessment? His quote "magnificent baronial dining room" is taken from our last year's guide, not from the current, 1982 edition, published last November. He concludes that my guide's judgment is not as good as Michelin's, because we shouldn't

have written about the hotel's food; and Michelin doesn't. But it was last year that we praised their food; this year we don't say a word about it, except for decrying the recent retirement of their legendary chef, Miss Shaw.

Herr von Paczensky's culinary expertise may herald Germany's emergence from her traditional gastronomic dark ages, but his article did not reflect traditional German thoroughness.

Yours faithfully,
EGON RONAY,
Egon Ronay Organization,
Greencoast House,
Francis Street, SW1.
February 21.

about a man once later by Bobby | Mohammed Asadi

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Responsibility and the right of reply

From Mr Innis MacBeath

Sir, If Mr Baitson (February 16) wants a statutory right of reply in the press it is hard to see why he should eliminate temptation to cranks and the frivolous unless there are matching safeguards that others won't.

Tote The Sun's enterprise last month that is the occasion for your correspondence. The fact in the report could be summarized as "Two trainees allege corruption among train drivers". It is not difficult to find people who will make such statements in almost any occupation anywhere; the journalistic courage and enterprise noted by Mr Stephens (January 30) apparently lay in persuading the two to have their names printed. What is important is that getting back on course is not enough, that the strategy itself needs revision.

The Sun was not helpful in making a judgment; nor, so far as I could see, was any other newspaper.

To give The Sun's little fact-front-page, banner-headline treatment is bound to seem frivolous to some people at any time, just as it seemed irresponsible in the circumstances to Lord Hunt (January 29). Mr Stephens' modest discovery was that to treat it otherwise would be to "appear union militancy". If cranks are people with obsessions, what could be crankier than that?

Yet it was possible for The Sun to assert that (a) its report was accurate in fact and (b) its

treatment was a matter of editorial judgment. To claim enterprise and courage was a bonus.

Journalism is not a profession in the narrow sense of an incorporated body of qualified and mutually responsible people with generally respected standards. As newspaper and broadcasting organisation becomes more concentrated and more costly, the central questions of accountability and other parties' redress have huge implications which make servants and managers of the media nervous and outsiders frustrated, when they think seriously about them at all. General principles are usually cited first to justify or obscure particular motives and then (in an adversarial society) to denounce what the motives are believed to be.

Obviously, "union censors" are undesirable. Obviously, statutory safeguards and rights are no more than cosmetic if they deal only with symptoms: what is dishonest or deceitful or frivolous is not *ipso facto* unlawful, and in games of strict construction, virtue does not always win. What is not obvious, and seldom even discussed in mutually acceptable terms, is the underlying condition which produces the symptoms.

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Value judgments on social sciences

From Professor R. A. Hinde, FRS

Sir, I hope that a biologist may be permitted to enter the current discussion on support for the social sciences.

Within science, a value system has grown up which depends upon replicability. Areas of research where it is very ahead in half a dozen laboratories become respectable. But it is not always easy to enter areas where the complexity of the landscape makes it difficult to follow the same path twice and the conceptual jungle chokes the unwary.

To follow the "art of soluble", to extend the use of Sir Peter Medawar's phrase only slightly, is indeed often the proper course, but this must not divert us from tackling problems that are difficult if progress towards their solution could make a crucial difference to human life.

The problems confronting the social sciences are more difficult than that of landing a man on the Moon or unravelling the structure of complex molecules and involve issues at several levels of complexity. They are also more important. If one takes only the area of social psychology, the development of personality, the nature of interpersonal relationships and the dynamics of groups are issues that affect us all.

The complexity of the problems does not mean that scientific standards need to be lowered one iota, though of course in every scientific endeavour the

precision of the tools to be used increases as the problem becomes more refined. But it does mean that the criteria of value must not always concern reliability across diverse situations, for each social situation is different from every other; the generality of the principles that emerge may be more crucial.

However, progress in the social sciences is not likely, at any rate to come, to involve the discovery of principles like the law of relativity or the theory of evolution by natural selection that more or less suddenly bring order to a wide range of phenomena. Rather the recognition of differing levels of complexity, each with its own general properties, must be accompanied by a remorseless teasing apart of interacting factors by parallel studies in diverse social contexts. Fortunately such studies are cheap in comparison with most research in the hard sciences.

Finally, whilst I would not wish to defend the importance of every research project undertaken in the social (or indeed any other) sciences, it must not be forgotten that major advances in science come from topics that to outsiders could seem trivial, such as the bizarre finches of the Galapagos Islands or the colours of peacock feathers.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT A. HINDE,
Park Lane,
Madingley,
Cambridge.

ity must be to help firms get their costs down and that implies a cut in the burden imposed by taxes and public-sector charges. The front runner must be a cut in the employers' National Insurance surcharge.

The major political challenge is to regain support lost since 1979. All the evidence suggests that the biggest drop in support for the Conservative party is among managers, professionals, skilled workers and their families. They cannot reconcile repeated exhortations to compete with the Government's continuing refusal to reduce the cost burdens on industry which have led to many of them losing their jobs. They cannot reconcile professions of concern about unemployment with the continuation of a tax on employment.

The survival of British industry depends upon its ability to meet demand not just in the home market but also in the European and international markets. Even if a cut in income tax did stimulate demand in the home market, and this is by no means certain, this would not tackle the fundamental problem, namely the high cost structure of British industry. The Chancellor's prior-

Plea for NI charge cut

From the Chairman and the Secretary of the Bow Group Industry Standing Committee

Sir,

In their letter published on

February 15, Sir William Clark, MP, the chairman of the Conservative Backbench Finance Committee, and Mr Michael Grylls, MP, the chairman of the Backbench Industry Committee and parliamentary adviser to the Institute of Directors, asserted that a cut in the base rate of income tax would be the best boost the Chancellor could give both to industry and to the electoral prospects of the Conservative Party. We dissent from both these propositions.

I would therefore expect the Canadian courts to hold that the United Kingdom's current Canada Bill would be valid in Canadian law notwithstanding any imperfection in the proceedings in Canada (including in the Canadian Parliament) prior to its introduction into the House of Commons. I hold this opinion because the prior "request and consent" of Canada to the Bill's introduction into the United Kingdom Parliament, though wholly desirable, is not a necessary condition for the Bill's enactment into law which is valid in both the United Kingdom and Canada.

Nevertheless, towards the end of the debate, my distinguished colleague, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, intervened in the speech of the minister winding up for the Government to deliver himself of his own answer to that question in the following terms:

The Act of Parliament here would not be invalidated as a matter of English law. On the other hand, under the ordinary operations of the federal Constitution, the resolution of the Canadian Parliament would be *ultra vires* and the new Constitution would be illegal. That would be very unfortunate. That is certainly the answer.

While I hesitate to dispute

the Canadian

courts

on what

is

valid

in

Canada

and

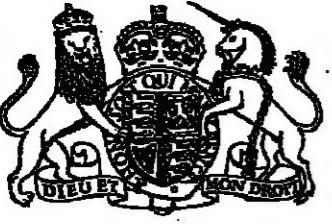
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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

February 21: By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the departure of The President of the Republic of Iceland and bade farewell to Her Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

Parliament this week

Tuesday: Today: (2.30): Debates on the Anti-Lloyd's Bill; (2.30): Canadians Bill; Tomorrow: (2.30): Canada Bill; Concessions (London) Bill; second reading; Motion on Departments (Order Paper); (2.30): Budget; Thursday (2.30): Debate on Welsh Bill; Railways System (Abolition) Bill; (2.30): Bill to give effect to the Crown Bill; second readings.

Selected committees: Today: Energy Sub-committee; Combined Heat and Power Sub-committee; Environment; Newcastle City Council; Southwark Council; Transport.

Foreign Affairs Select: Caribbean and Central America: British approach to the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; (2.30): Environment; Witnesses: Mr D Gavie, Dr E Thomas, Mr J R. Green, Mr P. H. Green.

Public Accounts: Subject: Court of Audit: (2.30): Services; Subject: Budgetary reform; Witnesses: Ministry of Finance; (2.30): Environment; Tomorrow: Environment; Witnesses: British Property Federation.

14/15: Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration: Subject: Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General; Witnesses: Health Department; Foreign Affairs: Overseas Development Agency; (2.30): Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Wednesday: Scottish affairs: Subject: Rural Roads and Transport in Scotland; Territories; Witnesses: Strathclyde Regional Council; (2.30): Police complaints procedure; Witnesses: Mr H M. Gill, Mr D. M. Macmillan.

Local Government: (2.30): Monmouthshire County Council.

Industry and Trade: Subject: Normalisation of relations; Northern Lannion: Minister of State, and the Secretary of State for the Department of Industry; (2.30): Industrial Services; Subject: Age of retirement; Winterscale Management and Personnel; Nationalised Industries and Personnel; (2.30): Civil Service Officers; (2.30): Subject: Youth unemployment and training; Witnesses: Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment; (2.30): Welsh Affairs; Subject: Water Authority; (2.30): Agriculture: National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers; (2.30): Airports.

Thursday: (2.30): Debate on plans for new housing, Scottish Highlands, and A320 Airbus; (2.30): Shropshire and Aitcham Borough Council Bill; second reading; New Towns Bill; third reading; Judgments Bill; (2.30): Mental Health Bill; (2.30): Transport.

Friday: (2.30): Unions on new legislation, Scottish Highlands, and A320 Airbus.

(2.30): Shropshire and Aitcham Borough Council Bill; second reading; New Towns Bill; third reading; Judgments Bill; (2.30): Mental Health Bill; (2.30): Transport.

Saturday: (2.30): Transport (Finance) Bill; (2.30): Step-children's Bill; second reading; (Financial Conditions) Regulations and Legal Aid (Financial Assistance) Bill; report first day.

Sunday: (2.30): Unions on new legislation, Scottish Highlands, and A320 Airbus.

(2.30): Shropshire and Aitcham Borough Council Bill; second reading; New Towns Bill; third reading; Judgments Bill; (2.30): Mental Health Bill; (2.30): Transport.

Monday: (2.30): Unions on new legislation, Scottish Highlands, and A320 Airbus.

(2.30): Shropshire and Aitcham Borough Council Bill; second reading; New Towns Bill; third reading; Judgments Bill; (2.30): Mental Health Bill; (2.30): Transport.

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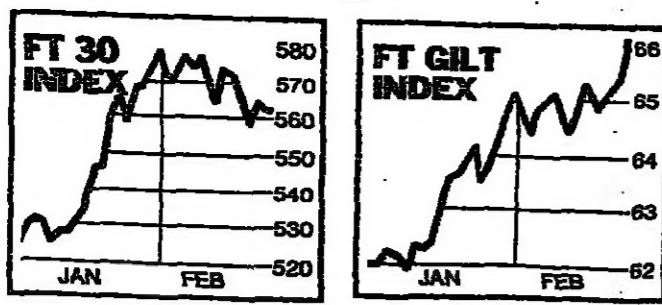
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BUSINESS NEWS

Attractive gilts



Stock market trading was dominated by the strength of gilt-edged stock. Against the background of the joint campaign being waged by European governments to bring down interest rates, gilts yielding 15 per cent, looked attractive. The increase in prime rates in the United States had little effect, given the present break in the relationship between sterling and the dollar. But equities fell on lack of demand.

Lloyds Bill: new moves

Opponents of the Lloyds' Bill will try again in Parliament tonight to force through amendments against the wishes of the London insurance market. The main amendments on divestment and the so-called "immunity" clause will be discussed. Clause 14, which would give a new ruling council of Lloyd's protection from being sued for damages by Lloyd's members, has already provoked considerable opposition although the Lloyd's committee remains adamant that the clause is necessary. However, the Association of External Members of Lloyd's, representing some of the non-working members, has written to the committee calling for amendments to Clause 14.

China's 'signing on' fee

Western oil companies will have to pay a non-returnable "signing on" fee of between \$10,000 (£5,400) and \$40,000 (£21,600) if they want to bid for acreage in China's newly opened offshore waters. The Chinese government has told the oil industry that companies will be allowed to export a large part — at least 49 per cent — of any oil they find.

The oil search, page 13

Council's debt at £39,606m

The total debt of local authorities in the United Kingdom rose by 8 per cent to £39,606m in the year to March 31, 1981. The debt is equivalent to £705 for every person in the United Kingdom, the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy says in its 1981 *Return of Outstanding Debt*. The figures show that 73 per cent of the debt is created by spending on housing, followed by education and highways and transport. The national per capita variation is significantly between local authorities — an average £1,321 per capita debt in London compares with a £158 debt in English shire county areas.

Samba prices

Talbot has priced the base Samba LE at £2,994 which is £55 less than the comparable Metro City and £251 below the Fiesta Popular. Samba's GL version at £4,016 is £283 below the Metro HLE and £252 below the Fiesta L.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Market waits for ICI

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 562.3 up 0.1
FT Gilt 66.19 up 0.64
FT all-share 325.81 up 0.42
Bargains 16,991
(Friday's close)

ICI, the country's largest industrial group, with fourth quarter figures due on Thursday, will set the tone for the market this week. But the City will also be looking to the company's statement to judge how the banner stock is faring in 1982.

Final figures for the year are expected to be in the £320m to £330m range. Some increase in the dividend is expected, followed in the present financial year by a full restoration to 1979 levels.

The quarterly figures will be examined to see how well the group has recovered from the disastrous 1980 performance. Then the combined effect of recession, destocking and currency movements slashed pretax profits from £813m to £264m, and cut the dividend for the full year from 32.8p to 24.3p.

ICI's response to the recession as seen to cut capital expenditure from the 1979 level of 700m to just over 400m. The 982 capital expenditure sum is likely to be down again. By end-82 the domestic workforce will be down by 20,000 from the level 1980, a fall of 23 per cent.

Full benefits of contraction will be felt this year, with pretax profits next year rising to £500m. This is on the assumption of a fall in the jobless level.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Official figures published today provide a new clue about the prospects for economic revival in Britain. The Government's composite index of "longer lending" indicators predicts the ups and downs of the economy about a year ahead. The index has been suggesting that the recovery will very hesitant. Other figures published today show what has been happening recently to retail sales. We have been erratic in recent months, but are expected to pick up in the coming months. In the week new unemployment figures will be published, with a suggestion that they might fall in the jobless level.

DIARY

Today: Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom Economy (Jan). Retail sales (Jan-provisional). Tomorrow: Unemployment (Feb-provisional). Unfilled vacancies (provisional). Wednesday: Construction-new orders (Dec). Unemployment and filled vacancies (Jan-final). Employment in the production industries (Dec). Tuesday: New vehicle registrations (Jan). Energy trends. Today: Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Nov). Car and commercial vehicle production (Jan-final).

Saudi Arabia denies cutting oil production

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Saudi Arabia yesterday denied that it had cut oil production levels in response to the glut of oil on the world markets and falling prices.

In a formal statement, the Saudi authorities insisted that contrary to reports, it had not cut production to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels daily.

The world's biggest crude oil exporting nation, Saudi Arabia accepted a production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily as a result of demands made by other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last November.

In a statement issued through the Saudi press agency, Shaikh Abdul Aziz Al-Turki, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, said that the country's crude production was "continuing within the framework of the announced ceiling of 8.5 million barrels daily". He strongly denied reports that any decision had been taken to reduce production to the reported lower levels.

In spite of the denial, oil industry executives strongly believe that Opec will be unable to halt a fall in prices unless Saudi Arabia makes a substantial cut in production levels.

In New York, industry sources were quoted as saying that while not altering the official production ceiling, Saudi Arabia had taken steps to defend prices by allowing oil companies to lift a little less than their quotas so that output fell gradually.

Opec prices are aligned on a rate of \$34 a barrel for the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude. But in recent weeks this has been quoted at below \$29 on the non-contract spot market.

Other countries have already taken action, with Iran having cut

prices by \$2 a barrel. Amid unilateral action among some Opec members, Iraq has led demands for an emergency meeting of the Opec members before the next planned meeting in Ecuador on May 20. But it is considered unlikely that the Opec members will be able to draw up any concerted plan to stabilize prices before then.

It is a sign of a formal move by Saudi Arabia to cut production and steady the market has puzzled the oil industry since the Saudis have said that the country could meet its financial targets by producing only about 6 million barrels a day.

Belgium asks EEC for 12pc devaluation

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 21

Belgium today asked the other EEC governments to agree a 12 per cent devaluation of the Belgian franc as one of a series of austerity measures to salvage the national economy.

The hastily convened meeting of the EEC monetary committee, which suggested an 8 per cent devaluation, stressed the need to respect the overall balance of the European Monetary System and to avoid competitive devaluations.

The meeting started with Mr Willy de Clercq, Belgian Finance Minister, arguing his case for a 12 per cent devaluation by detailing the drastic measures his government was taking this weekend to cure the country's economic ills.

In the past three years the Belgian franc has become the most heavily indebted currency in the western world as successive governments have spent about \$50,000 million francs in trying to stave off devaluation, but this weekend Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, reluctantly agreed with his cabinet that the application would have to be made.

The new Danish Government decided to take advantage of the meeting to ask in its turn for a 7 per cent devaluation in the Danish krone. Neither application received very enthusiastic support from other member

countries, most of whom

considered the devaluations should have been made during the big readjustment of EMS currencies last October.

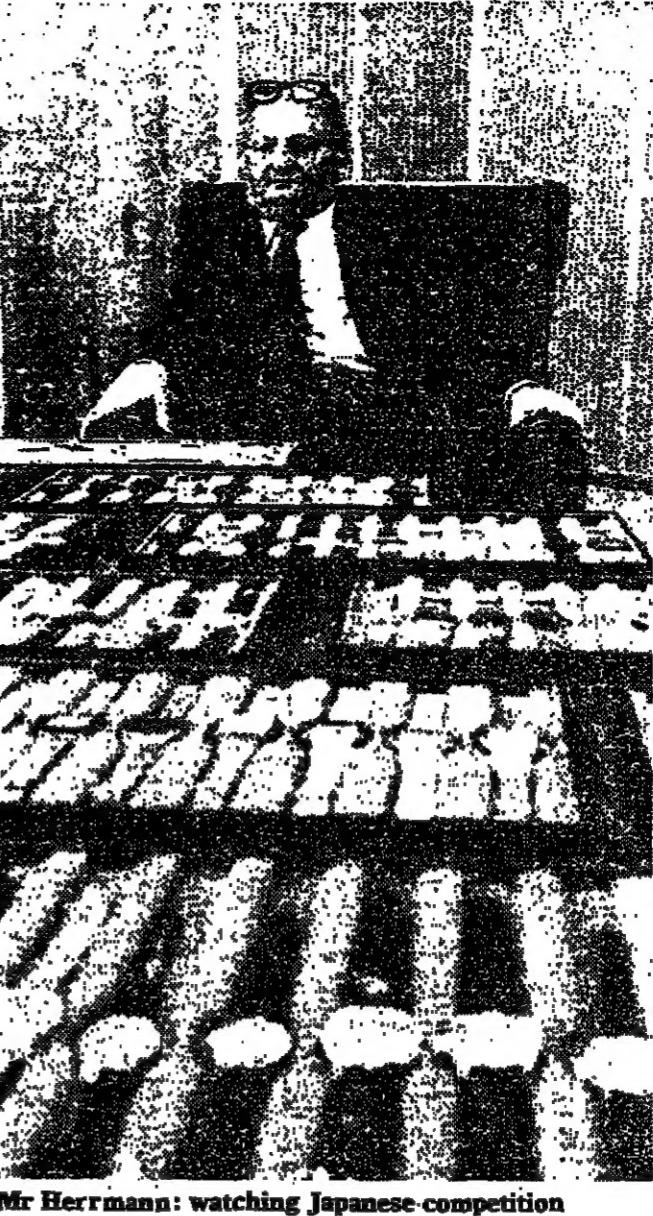
Belgium had resisted devaluation in October on the technical grounds that it was in the hands of a caretaker government, which was not capable of taking such a decision. On coming to power, however, Mr Martens quickly adopted the view that only a more realistic value for the currency would give Belgium a chance to pull out of its economic problems.

In the negotiations Britain seemed prepared to accept the view that Belgium should be allowed to devalue, but by no more than between six and eight per cent. The agricultural countries, notably France and Ireland, were not prepared to go even that far.

Moreover the practicalities of different rates for the banknotes and coins from each country, which circulate freely on both sides of their borders, had not been worked out.

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Mr Herrmann: watching Japanese competition

Comet to announce new chief this week

By Sally White

Comet Radiovision is to announce a new managing director this week. He will replace Mr Edmund Pears, whose resignation was disclosed at meetings in the City last week by Mr Michael Hollingsby, the chairman.

Mr Hollingsby, whose family founded the business in the 1930's and still hold 35

per cent of the equity,

stresses that there has not

been a dispute between the

men. It seems more a case of

the business not being big

enough for a managing

director and a chairman who

works full-time in the busi-

ness. "I think he finds that

there is not sufficient to do

in a company of our size,"

Mr Hollingsby said.

Comet's share price suf-

fered last week from the

news that the jewelry and do-

said yesterday.

The traditional side of the

business, the electrical

stores, are doing well.

Improvements in this side

of the business helped the

group to raise profits before

tax by 12.5 per cent to £7.2m

for the year to last August.

But Comet has been suffer-

ing from the very high hopes

held for it, built on its

growth in the late 1970s,

when profit rises of about 50

per cent were common.

The traditional side of the busi-

ness is growing again.

Mr Hollingsby sounded

cautiously yesterday that he had

been "full and frank" with the

stockbrokers he saw last

week. "But I think you must,"

he said. The share

price fell to 108p at the end

of last week, down from 125p

on Monday.

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business, the electrical

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BL market share climbs 6 pc

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

BL, licking its wounds this weekend after the end of the four-week strike at its truck plants, has received good news from the car market. The company's share of domestic sales has been pulled back to more than 20 per cent from last month's dismal 14 per cent.

This sharp increase in sales, even if it can be sustained for the whole of February, will not be enough, however, to bring BL back to its 1981 position. For the first two months of last year, the company won 19.16 per cent of sales but industry figures show its share this year so far is running at 16.5 per cent.

Imported cars appear once again to be taking an increasing share of sales. The two-month figure for imports from \$3.6 per cent in 1980 to 5.3 per cent last year but has crept back to more than 5.6 per cent.

Sir Michael Edwards, BL

chairman, is confident that the company will achieve a 20 per cent market penetration this year, a target narrowly missed in 1981.

A slightly higher share is forecast by Mr Ray Horrocks, chairman of BL Cars, who estimates that if the total market rises from last year's 1.48 million cars to more than 1.5 million then BL could increase its share by 1 per cent, which means the sale of an extra 15,000 cars.

Confirmation of this trend during the next few weeks would be welcomed particularly by Sir Michael, who is to announce the company's annual results in mid-March.

These will show that the 1980 record net loss of \$33.5m has been cut to nearly £500m and the chairman, delivering his last set of results before leaving the company in November, is expected to repeat his belief that BL is set to break even by the end of next year.

METAL BULLETIN P.L.C.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS Year ended 31 December 1981

	1981	1980

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings began, Feb 15. Dealings end Feb 26. 5 Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

PROPERTY INVESTMENT

Hampton & Sons

01-493 8222

Stock out-standing in Stock	Price Chg's last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Capitalization last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Price Chg's Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Capitalization last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Price Chg's Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Capitalization last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Price Chg's Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Capitalization last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Price Chg's Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Gross Div last on Friday week per cent % P/E	Capitalization last on Friday week per cent % P/E	
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																
A.—B																
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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY
PEOPLESHREWSBURY
Up Percy's
garden path

Could the TV gardener Percy Thrower find himself competing against himself on his own home turf?

Thrower's appointment as horticultural adviser to the supermarket group Tesco involves the renaming of all 12 of the group's garden centres, as well as new ones to be opened in Cardiff, Swansea and Abingdon. They are to be renamed Percy Thrower Garden Centres.



Percy Thrower

But Tesco had just won planning permission for a big new store at Featherbed Lane, Shrewsbury, which is only the other side of town from Thrower's place, the Percy Thrower Gardening Centre. Could there be two different Percy Thrower centres in the same town?

Thrower tells me from Shrewsbury: "I don't know if the store will have a garden centre, but I would have thought a place like that would have. I supposed it could cause problems but I'll face it when it comes."

And over at Tesco's HQ at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, an aide of chairman and chief executive Leslie Porter told me: "At this stage there's nothing that mentions a garden centre on the planning application, but that's not to say because the size of the store is so substantial, that it wouldn't have a garden centre."

NORTH WALES
Picture post

Falcon Hildred is an industrial designer who lives near Blaenau Ffestiniog and has spent the last decade building up "Worktown" not a place but a pictorial record of nineteenth century British industrial towns. Worktown records in site sketches and coloured studies the places where people lived, worked and played — places which are fast disappearing — and the exhibition has been touring the country for the past five years.

On Wednesday, however, the exhibition will have its first showing in London, where it will be at the Royal Institute of British Architects until March 25.

From London Worktown goes on to Bradford Industrial Museum, the Ironbridge Gorge Museum and then to its permanent venue at Hildred's home near Blaenau. Hildred is hard at work producing prints and postcards of his work to finance Worktown through the next decade.

FIFE

Take the floor



Ronald Barlow

Remember linoleum? Ronald Barlow does. Barlow is managing director of Nairn Floors at Kirkcaldy and he is about to spend about £750,000 modernising the linoleum plant there.

Plastics such as vinyl began to price out linoleum in the 1960's and Nairn is now one of only three makers in the world. That is beginning to change as commercial users once again cover the floors of their premises with the more durable lino, which is not oil based and therefore is not always much dearer.

Barlow is spending part of the money on a new steam-generating plant — using the locally-mined Fife coal.

Ross Davies

NEW
APPOINTMENTS

Mr L. B. Whittaker has become chairman and chief executive of Evershed Power-Optics.

Mr G. A. H. Watts has been appointed a director of Electrical Press. Mr Watts is a director of The British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Kenneth Edwards has been appointed deputy director-general of the Confederation of British Industry and takes up his new duties on March 11.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

No easy answers to Europe's interest rates dilemma



Detors, the French Finance Minister, has often expressed the wish for a concerted European interest rate policy to counter that of the United States; this possible line of escape has never been discussed sufficiently to form the basis of a coherent proposal.

To more conservative spirits such as Herr Hans Mattheöfer, the West German Finance Minister, Herr Karl-Otto Pohl, the German Federal Bank president, and Britain's Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, such suggestions, with their implied purpose of depressing European interest rates in defiance of American monetary policy, have the plausibility of defying gravity.

As a result, the European response to Mr Reagan's budgetary and monetary policies, has inevitably been a stand one.

Although European economic policy makers are prepared to express anger and frustration in private (and occasionally, like Chancellor Schmidt, to let fly an overt reprimand) their public approach to the United States had tended to be conciliatory in the hope of extracting some prospect of cooperation with Washington.

Last week, it was the turn of Belgium's Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens to tread the well worn path to Washington to complain about American interest rates, point out the damage they were doing to the Atlantic alliance and see if there was any scope for joint action.

Mr Martens was luckier than most. Because Belgium

holds the EEC presidency he managed to see President Reagan, with whom, in Mr Reagan's words, he had "a very fruitful discussion of the economy, economic trade and what we can do to be mutually helpful".

Equally predictably Mr Martens was told that the "outlook for the Western economy as a whole is good and we'll get over the short term problems".

In the face of such platitudes, it is hardly surprising that the Europeans want to do something to give themselves a measure of monetary autonomy.

But it is equally clear from the outcome of last week's meeting of EEC Finance Ministers here that there is no quick and easy way to widen their scope for independent action.

Europe's subservience to American interest rate developments and budgetary policy is fundamentally a reflection of the weaknesses of the European economy itself.

If international investors believed that the EEC's economic house was in order, they would be less likely to shift funds in pursuit of high American interest rates. But in addition to mass unemployment, the EEC is suffering from high trade deficits with Japan and the United States. High budget deficits in most member states and a high average rate of inflation.

So while finance ministers agreed last week that efforts should be stepped up to persuade the United States to modify its policies and mon-

etary techniques and join the Europeans in what Mr Willy de Clercq, the Belgian Finance Minister, called "real consultations" on obtaining a consensus on monetary, fiscal and currency policies, stress was also placed on the need for the European countries to put their own house in order.

In EEC jargon, this means doing more to create a "convergence" of economic performance among the countries of the Community. Convergence is a difficult goal to reach at the best of times. There is no "mechanism" to produce it. The goal, as Mr de Clercq pointed out, is reached through a coordination of national policies in the direction of financial and economic rectitude.

To illustrate the problems of the Community one need look no further than France.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) the policies chosen by President Mitterrand's government in France are likely to lead to increased inflation in that country,

while inflation is set to decrease modestly elsewhere in the Community. Such developments represent a divergence of economic performance rather than convergence.

Because the individual economies of the EEC are diverging rather than converging, it is prudent to view with a certain scepticism the planned further development of the European Monetary System (EMS).

The ministers agreed last week to continue work on

various improvements to the EMS with view to decisions being taken at the European summit in March in time to celebrate the year's relatively trouble free operation of the monetary system and 25 rather more fraught years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome setting up the Community.

The ideas under consideration are not in themselves bad. Various ways of increasing the attractiveness of the European Monetary Union must be made to make it a more acceptable vehicle of settling debts between central banks and increase its use by private borrowers and lenders and modifying technical aspects of the system governing the creation of ECUs and intra-marginal intervention.

The assumptions underpinning the EMS are not in themselves bad. Various ways of increasing the attractiveness of the European Monetary Union must be made to make it a more acceptable vehicle of settling debts between central banks and increase its use by private borrowers and lenders and modifying technical aspects of the system governing the creation of ECUs and intra-marginal intervention.

Assuming that the more important goal of convergence is pursued, it is doubtful whether even the sceptical West Germans would object too greatly to these modest aims.

But what is baffling is the apparent belief that tinkering with the EMS will somehow open the way to monetary cooperation with the United States.

In his speech to the European Parliament last week M Gaston Thorn the Commission President, after enumerating the various internal measures planned for the EMS, said: "but there is an external dimension to development of the EMS, which is particularly critical in the present world situation: the gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation, organised in the first instance with the United States, will be a vital factor in the success of the EMS in the near future."

The problem is that this external dimension cannot be created as long as the United States authorities refuse to cooperate in monetary affairs with the Europeans.

The United States refusal to abandon "benign neglect" of the dollar on foreign exchange markets will cease their destructive habit of announcing the money supply figures weekly, augurs ill for the "gradual establishment of effective monetary cooperation."

The danger for the Europeans is that when faced with this blockage, they will get bogged down in internal "improvement" of the EMS, simply because they have to be seen to be taking action on the monetary front.

In this case the prisoner would be decorating his cell rather than earning remission or persuading his captors to let him free.

Peter Norman

Business Editor
The Amersham reaction

To many people the £175m offer of shareholders' money that headed for the Government's latest privatisation offering, Amersham International, has been unfriendly. It has once again labelled the City as the nation's chief repository of greed.

Amersham is not an isolated case. British Aerospace, a year ago, and Cable and Wireless, last autumn, were similar tales if on a larger scale.

Outsiders observe, and some insiders too, and believe something is wrong with the method by which securities are sold to the public. And doubly so when the offer is from the Government. For in the cases of all three recent issues, it might be argued that the low offer prices effectively robbed the Exchequer of funds sufficient to build a hospital or several schools. But is there any better way of handling these sales?

Conceivably too, stock could be tendered in this way and then simply fed into the market without a further formal offering. Or the Government could even use the Bank of England to float stock directly into the market as with a gilt-edged stock.

There are plenty of possible permutations and it will be a sad day if the Treasury/Bank of England on the one hand and the private sector issuers on the other cannot come up with something better for the future.

Money market
Problem still

The full January banking figures last week confirmed that the Bank of England's Issue Department continues to stand as a major lender to the private sector as a result of its heavy bill purchases to relieve market liquidity shortages. Since mid-January that role will have expanded still further, and it is going to be interesting to see how the authorities play their hand over the next few weeks.

Last Thursday the Bank decided the appropriate way to deal with the impact of the Amersham issue was through a reduction in the amount of money the banks were obliged to hold with the discount houses and by making up the difference by doing its own lending to the discount sector. Amersham was, however, a short term situation and the Bank's temporary measures will be unwound later this week as money is returned to unsuccesful applicants.

No sooner will the Bank be over the Amersham problem, however, than it will be faced with what it has already warned the discount houses is likely to be an unusual week. The March 1 tranche of Petroleum Revenue Tax of perhaps £1.5bn or so may actually drain the markets of less than £1.000, depending on the extent to which the oil companies meet the payment through realising certificates of tax deposit.

But other factors too are likely to run against the banking sector this week and could exacerbate the overall shortage to approach £2,000m — with no prospect of the shortage being immediately unwound.

Doubtless the authorities will cope with the situation as well as they have done with similar weeks in the past. But the case for adding to the commercial bill a greater range of public sector paper for an open market operations must be growing stronger. Is it time to dust out the file on 6 and 12-month treasury bills?

LENDING TO PRIVATE SECTOR
monthly change £m

	By Banks	Cars	total
	bills in	Issue Dep't	
July	+591	183	+408
Aug	+547	+810	+1,457
Sept.	+1,389	913	+1,205
Oct.	+643	+133	+776
Nov.	+833	+1,718	+2,551
Dec.	+513	+558	+1,071
Jan.	+358	+1,323	+1,681
Total	+4,884	+4,226	+9,150

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EP Telephone 01-821 1212
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £'000's	Company	Car'se Price Last week	Gross Div'd.	Yld % Actual	P/E Fully Paid
1,224	ABN Bd 10% CULS	123	-1	10.0	8.1
4,052	Airspring Group	70	-4	4.7	11.1
1,075	Armenius & Rhodes	43	-1	4.3	10.6
12,342	Bardon Hill	202	-2	9.7	9.8
5,494	Deborah Services	71	-6	6.0	3.5
4,143	Frank Howell	130	-1	6.4	11.7
11,911	Frederick Parker	93	+2	5.7	24.1
941	George Blair	51	-1	7.7	4.2
3,858	IPC	95	-1	7.3	6.8
2,544	Iris Conv'Pref	106	+1	15.7	14.8
2,404	Jackson Group	55	+1	7.0	3.0
15,453	James Burrough	112	-1	8.7	8.2
2,538	Robert Jenkins	250	+4	31.3	3.5
2,890	Scrutons "A"	53	+2	5.3	8.3
3,930	Torday & Carlile	161	-3	10.7	6.6
2,885	Twinlock Ord	134	-1	—	5.6
2,102	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	-1	15.6	19.5
3,967	Unilock Holdings	26	-1	3.0	11.5
9,506	Walter Alexander	75	+2	6.4	4.9
5,274	W. S. Yeates	226	+2	13.1	4.3

Prices now available on Prestel, page 4816

up to 1.5 or 2 million barrels a day by the mid-1990s.

To put that in perspective, two million barrels of oil a day is little under five per cent of present world production. However, as nearly 10 per cent of non-Opec supplies, Chinese oil could well have a significant effect on the international oil market.

The Chinese have stipulated that all oil found offshore must be landed on the mainland. In their first instance, they have told oil companies that they will be able to keep and export at least 49 per cent of what they find.

The Chinese will badly need oil for internal use, as their onshore fields should decline in the late 1980s, and their huge population puts constant pressure on indigenous energy supplies.

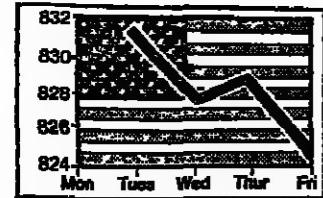
And their need for foreign currency earnings will be just as great, so they will almost certainly be obliged to export the bulk of what is found.

A great deal for both East and West therefore hangs on how willingly the Chinese continental shelf

BUSINESS NEWS

MARKETS ROUND-UP

US shares expected to see-saw



Friday. The improved sentiment was even more surprising in a week that saw one of the worst recorded drops since last January, when the Straits Times index reached 800.

At the close of the week's trading, the index had climbed 13.01 points in one day, to reach 753.01.

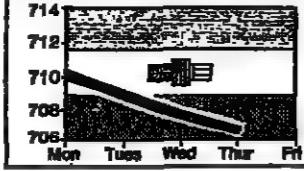
Even the results of Sime Darby, the Malaysian-based trading and plantations company could not dampen the surge of confidence. Sime's pretax profits for the six months ended December 31 fell 27.2 per cent to M\$102.9m (£23.9m) from M\$141.03m in the previous comparable period. The company blamed the fall on losses in its Western division and poor earnings in its Tractors Malaysia division.

The market will probably remain fragile this week. Generally speaking, it is viewed as oversold and increasingly expensive relative to Hongkong.

Llyall and Evatt, brokers, said that a truer reflection of current value would be a drop to 620 points. They advised investors to diversify overseas.

JOHANNESBURG

Oil issue



Wall Street: Rally likely, but for how long?

the North Atlantic and North

AECI is also expected to report on the production of big scale of fuel substitutes based on ethanol and Methanol. The company has shown an impressive growth rate but the market expects the results to indicate a slowing of growth over the last six months.

Takeovers and mergers continue to dominate the market with last week's takeover by South African Breweries of Edgars Supermarkets' Sasol Two. The country's second-oil-from-coal plant.

There is also the chance that control of London-quoted Great Western Stores is up for grabs. Owners to watch is Texaco, the television and electrical goods manufacturer. Share prices have been hitting new highs ahead of the report of a likely take-over bid and also on expected good results arising from the electrification of black townships and the introduction of a black television channel.

The market rallied on Thursday and Friday with the Hang Seng index closing at 1281, up 11 points on the week. Brokers cite technical factors after more than two weeks' almost continuous decline. There is evidence of bargain hunting by individual investors while the recent weakness of the American dollar is seen as bullish for interest rates. But institutions are remaining on the sidelines. Despite Hongkong Land's record HK\$4.75m tender for the Connaught site they remain bearish, worried by a weak property market and the colony's vulnerability to continued interest rates in a recessionary climate.

The best performing stock was the utility China Light and Power, up 9.4 per cent on the week.

HONGKONG

Technical rally

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Racing

Wayward Lad's blood is up again

By Michael Seely

Robert Earnshaw will be fit to ride Wayward Lad in the Lambert and Butler final at Ascot on Wednesday. Earnshaw fell on his head at Nottingham on Saturday when the hot favourite, Cavity Hunter came down at the first fence in the Mapperley Handicap Hurdle. However, Michael Dickinson said yesterday "Robert was a bit shaken but is now all right."

Earnshaw has been associated with most of the stable's important victories this season. He has won the Tote Silver Trophy at Ascot on Wayward Lad, the Peter Marsh Steeplechase and the Freshfields Holiday on Bregawn and Ascot's Windmill Trial on Cavity Hunter. Wayward Lad had been something of a Jekyll and Hyde character this season. He looked positively brilliant when making tracks of his opponents at Ascot in November, but tandem to a slightly poor race when finishing last of three to Leysey Ann in the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

The pundits were shaking their heads after this race, saying that Wayward Lad did not stay three miles. But his running was too bad to be true. It was discovered that Wayward Lad had a low blood count on his return to Yorkshire. He was given a full blood transfusion and is reported to be in fine fettle for his attempt to win this valuable trophy.

"Escargot and Captain Christy both went on to triumph in the Cheltenham Gold Cup in the same year that they were beaten in the Lambert and Butler final. And a spectacular victory by Wayward Lad could well see him in the line-up at Cheltenham. The seven declared for the Ascot race at the four-day stage of acceptors included Wayward Lad, Saint Francis, Captain John and Fifty Days.

The sad departure of Little Owl from the Gold Cup had seen Night Nurse's price shorten to 11-4 with Royal Bond still favourite at 4-1. Dickinson's still refuses to commit himself about his chances of winning the King George VI Steeplechase. The 23-year-old Irishman kicked his feet out of the stirrups and rode Trev's Way to an eight-length victory over Young Ash Linn.

"Young Tommy's" completely mad, "the winning trainee," Alan Jarvis, said, "he doesn't care."

Philip Tuck was another jockey to excel himself when driving Lasobury to a narrow victory over Larry Bell in the Eider Steeplechase. Lasobury, who was bred by Willis Stevenson, may now go for the Scottish Grand National, the race that Harry Bell won last year with



China Cup on a plate: Brown Chamberlin leads Bright Dream over the last

the straight, the favourite passed five horses from the second last fence to finish a creditable second. Golden Vow is thought likely to make considerable improvement between now and Cheltenham.

The riding performance of the day was put up by Tommy Henney on Trev's Way at Newcastle. The saddle slipped on Trev's Way, jumping the first fence, but he recovered to win the second. Henney, in the Pimlico War Hurdle, Not a bit perturbed, the 23-year-old Irishman kicked his feet out of the stirrups and rode Trev's Way to an eight-length victory over Young Ash Linn.

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Connections of Golden Vow are not downhearted. After losing his place on the turn into

Astral Charmer, the most impressive winner at Newcastle, was Ashby House, who jumped magnificently before coming to an easy victory in the Yearling Novices' Steeplechase.

At Chepstow Josh Gifford and Richard Rowe stole the limelight by winning the Graham-Reeves Steeplechase with Royal Judgment and the Pimlico War Hurdle. Not a bit perturbed, the 23-year-old Irishman kicked his feet out of the stirrups and rode Trev's Way to an eight-length victory over Young Ash Linn.

"Young Tommy's" completely mad, "the winning trainee," Alan Jarvis, said, "he doesn't care."

At Wolverhampton today, the formidable old warrior Fred Winter will be attempting to win the Champion Hurdle Trial for the fourth time in his lengthy career.

Peter Ranson's expensive Irish purchase, Prince Rowan, is an interesting newcomer to the English scene. Holemoe Star

is the pick of the 16-year-olds at Cheltenham Hurdles.

If Bird's Nest is on his best behaviour Bob Treadell's 12-year-old will have the ability to do this. But at the weights, Mr Bombe, who looked in need of the race before finishing third in Broadsway at Nottingham last week, could be a safer selection.

At Fontwell Park tomorrow Mr Moonraker, the Devon and Rags to overcome in the National Spirit Challenge Trophy.

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Athletics

England bring down curtain on Sri Lanka and tour

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 21

England, with tenacity the main virtue, drew heavily on all their professional skills to beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets with a day to spare in the inaugural Test match here today. Tavaré with the bat and some remarkable bowling by Emburey were the features as a gripping match was completed in burning sunshine on a turning pitch.

England's target was 171 and it was only in the final stages that their first overthrows for two years became assured. Tavaré was the dominant England batsman, scoring 85 in three hours, 40 minutes before he was out just before the end. It was Gower who overdrove the fast bowler De Mel to the covers to ensure victory from the close to ensure that England were the first recipients of the magnificent three and a half foot, four-tiered silver and ebony president's trophy presented by Mr J R Jayawardene for competition between the two countries.

Sri Lanka lost seven wickets for eight runs earlier at the end of their second innings, with Emburey taking five for five in 23 balls. The English bowlers' panicky display by Sri Lanka even if Emburey and Underwood, the England slow bowlers, showed all the accuracy and cunning of master craftsmen.

There was still a chance for Sri Lanka as the last pair, Dilip and yielded runs of six to eight inches for the English pair, but their own spin bowlers were unable to extract the same help or to bowl with the required steadiness.

Tavaré came in when Cook was leg before to a yorker in De Mel's second innings, started an hour before lunch. Wansapura gave himself only one over and from then on, one or another of the Sri Lankan spinners, usually two of them, were bowling.

Tavaré discarded his do, defensive approach and eventually outscored Gooch. When Tavaré was stumped, only three runs remained to be scored and he had struck 12 boundaries, the majority of them splendid strokes through the covers which he has not previously shown in England's cause.

Above all, this was a disciplined and well ordered batting achievement by the England players who emphasized the inevitable gulf that had to exist between experienced all-rounder cricketers and the Sri Lankans who are still feeling their way.

Gooch and Tavaré put an 81 together in 25 overs after Cook's early departure. They took no chances but never hesitated to punish the loose balls and there

were too many of these for Sri Lanka to manage the breakthrough they sought.

Long before he was out, Gooch had adopted a slow and stately pace, picking runs from the slow bowlers with emphatic command without surrendering any necessary caution. A ball that spun awkwardly from the rough was his undoing and then Gooch settled in after a tentative start.

By tea, England were 94 for

two from 38 overs before the tempo picked up with 55 runs from the most assertive and the Sri Lankan attack closed. Lost here at the home straight.

Sri Lanka's collapse from 153 for three overnight to 15 all out was startling. Emburey and Underwood bowled with marvellous control and variety and England caught everything possible. It detracts nothing though from the two bowlers, to suggest the Sri Lankans failed to bat to their proper potential.

Madugalle and Dias, in different ways on Saturday, had threatened to put the game beyond England's reach. Both fell before the close but the match was still evenly balanced at the start. It soon began to slip away from Sri Lanka as one by one their batsmen failed to cope with theappy medium between desperate defence and undisciplined hitting.

Sri Lanka understandably lacked the required maturity to push the ones and twos and punish the odd loose ball. They also spurned a number of chances that in last weekend's one-day matches they would have made into two. In short they were undone by the pressure England brought to bear. Emburey's six for 33 was a seemingly relaxed performance and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

West Indies in the First Test at Port of Spain last year was the only previous occasion he has taken five or more wickets in an innings for England.

Once Emburey switched to bowling rounders 8-3-5-5, he bowled a fairly low trajectory, varied his pace and kept a perfect line. Underwood was slightly more mechanical, but did not always have the luck. He returns to England three short of 300 wickets in his test career.

A lot depended for Sri Lanka on Mendis and Madugalle at the start and for half an hour there was no serious hint of the shocks to come. Gooch drove Emburey for four through the covers and Underwood overrode him for six. This was actually Mendis's last scoring stroke before he was seventh out 37 minutes later.

Madugalle gave Emburey his first wicket of the day when he turned a straightforward catch to short square leg. The 17-year-old Ranatunga went in Emburey's next over to a spectacular catch by Fletcher, who perched at silly point. Fletcher, who were leading from the front, Fletcher had to dive to his right to clutch a lobbed stroke left-handed.

All attempts at scoring runs had gone at this stage. Fletcher took another catch when D S de Silva tried to turn Underwood to leg. Mendis, 12, was checked straight to Willis at long on. In the same over, Kalupurasingha was caught behind. De Mel was caught from a distanced stroke to midwicket and the innings ended 172 over when the left handed R A de Silva joined Underwood to Willis again, this time at long off.

Emburey's bonus: Emburey received £400 for being named man of the match.

England final tour averages

Batting

	M	Inns	No	Runs	HS	Avg
G. Boycott	14	14	8	701	108	77.25
I. T. Botham	11	15	1	780	142	64.55
D. Gooch	13	21	3	869	127	73.62
J. Richards	13	18	3	755	94	60.33
J. R. Fletcher	13	18	6	881	108	49.41
C. W. Gâtting	13	19	1	372	104*	41.33
G. R. Dilley	10	14	1	503	104	40.27
R. D. Taylor	10	11	2	204	82	22.65
D. L. Underwood	10	10	2	132	40	16.50
D. R. Willis	10	16	1	153	57	15.00
J. K. Emburey	Y2	12	22	79	33	7.00
J. K. Lever	Y2	12	22	38	16	3.50
M. W. Gatting	12	14	1	227	88	16.50
G. R. Dilley	10	11	2	204	82	22.65
R. D. Taylor	11	10	2	132	40	16.50
D. L. Underwood	10	16	1	153	57	15.00
D. R. Willis	10	16	1	153	57	15.00
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G. R. Dilley	10	11</				

England's manager continues with his World Cup experiment

Hoddle's chance to be part of plan

By Stuart Jones

Football Correspondent

Glen Hoddle, of Tottenham, can expect to line up for Northern Ireland against England tomorrow. Ron Greenwood, England's manager said yesterday that his British championship match provides an opportunity for Hoddle.

Hoddle was dropped after a poor display in the World Cup defeat in Norway and was omitted again for the Wembley match against Hungary last November in which England ensured qualification for the finals in Spain this summer.

Hoddle, aged 24, was beginning to fear that his chances of establishing himself in the international side had gone but Mr Greenwood insisted that his World Cup plans are far from complete.

"Tuesday's team could be very different from the one I put out against Hungary", he said. "That is no reflection on the lads in that team. They know their place. I have got to look at other players."

"A lot depends on form and fitness and a lot can happen in the next three months. To start talking now about who you want to play in Spain would be stupid. In 1966 Geoff Hurst and

Martin Peters were not in the reckoning at this stage but they were the men who scored the goals when we were first beaten."

Hoddle is likely to be joined in the England team by Dave Watson, now aged 35 and rebuilding his first division career with Stoke City. Watson also missed the Hungarians but seems likely to be recalled. Captain Tony and Steve Foster, the only uncapped players in the squad, will probably start on the substitutes.

Mr Greenwood said: "It is always a problem playing teams like Northern Ireland because our players meet their players every week in League games. But this time we must approach it differently because we could find ourselves playing Northern Ireland in the second phase of the World Cup if we do not qualify."

Mr Greenwood added: "Northern Ireland have got a tremendous record since Billy Bingham took over. They have only lost two in 16 and when you think he only was a small number to do that, we must do more remarkably well. I want to name the team tomorrow so that the lads who is playing when they go to bed. That is more settling than keeping them waiting."

While England and their manager

were contemplating their own future, the League chairman was discussing the future of the whole game at their seminar in Coventry. The picture, and all will know by now, is bleak and was confirmed by events over the weekend.

Consider the game's main income, the number of spectators who pass through the turnstiles. In comparison to last season's average gate, only Birmingham City and Tottenham Hotspur showed a significant increase in the first division on Saturday. Neither is surprising.

Birmingham entertained their neighbours, Aston Villa, and Spurs have not only since opened a new stand but also staged a repeat of last season's earth-shaking FA Cup final. Spectators were still lining the terraces half an hour after the kick-off at White Hart Lane, which was packed with its biggest League crowd of the season, 46,181.

Manchester United attracted the only other large gathering (43,633) but it was smaller than expected for the match against traditional rivals, Arsenal, who beat them in the 1979 Cup Final. Only Liverpool, who inflicted the second heavy defeat on Coventry City in four days with goals

by Souness, Lee, Rush and McDermott, and Southampton, the leaders, who were watched by more than 20,000 and the audience at Sunderland who have not scored in their last five games, was their lowest of the season, 13,163.

Watford attracted by far the largest crowd in the second division for their clash with the visitors from the local rivals, Luton Town. They alone in the division showed an increase on last season's average and apart from Bolton Wanderers, stable at 9,500, the rest were down by an aggregate of 14,000. Norwich City and Leicester City, involved in games featuring Cup semi-finalists, and, on Friday Wednesday, hosts for another local derby, were the others to be seen by more than 10,000.

Local derbies also attracted the highest attendances in the third and fourth divisions, lending support to the argument that relegation battles would increase the popularity of matches. In the third division Bristol City, more in need of financial support than any other of the 92 League clubs, went down to Portsmouth but at least their defeat was witnessed by 9,377 people. Only Burnley and Preston, with glories of the past behind them, were fed by more than 5,000.

Now Saunders knows the score at Birmingham

By Nicholas Harling

Birmingham City 0 Aston Villa 1

Even in adversity, it was reassuring to find that Ron Saunders's sense of humour had not deserted him on the move from the Villa to Birmingham. Villa's captain over the past couple of weeks had not seemed quite the same without Mr Saunders to add his customary dry wit, but there he was, back in the thick of things on Saturday, albeit as manager-elect of the second city's poor relations.

After a rousing derby in which Villa's supporters showed they had not forgotten their former manager's wit, Mr Saunders raised the biggest laugh on being asked if the afternoon had made him feel at all ambivalent about his new post.

"I probably was," he replied, "but I don't care what that means."

He cannot have failed, however, to comprehend the message from the Villa followers whenever their team's monopoly of promotion-exempt status was threatened. "Saunders, you must be f--- mad," they repeated at various intervals with the spontaneity of the Kop from Mr Saunders's own Merseyside.

The discipline which he himself had imposed in his time as champions was, as he acknowledged, the biggest difference between the sides on a hectic afternoon.

Birmingham, it is true, were without Dillon, who was suspended in addition to Gammie and Todd, who are no longer indispensable, as it was not surprising that Villa were more cohesive. Mortimer and Cowans possessed the coolest heads in the frenzy that was midfield,

although the youngster Phillips, who was sent off to Birmingham's cause as did Van Herlo who was beaten by Williams down the left.

For all Villa's early dominance, however, Evans, one of their defenders, provided more threat than all the forwards put together. He had four attempts, one a header, striking the bar, but all of which carried more venom than effects wasted by Shaw and Cowans.

Particularly when the goal came after 58 minutes, it did so from the most unexpected source. With, who had been restricted to a header, striking the ball back to Jones, he sold the goalkeeper short and Withie was able to sweep the ball into an unguarded net.

"What's the score, Saunders?" asked a fan. "I wish we could see it." Withie's goal nor a subsequent shot blocked by Jones's legs on the goalline could really have enhanced the forward's England claims for tomorrow. Were age on his side, Withie might be better prospects. Unfortunately, neither his ingenuity nor his striking partner Whitmore, who drove Birmingham's best chance wide of the post, could rescue their team.

After the final whistle, Evans, who had been restricted to a header, striking the ball back to Jones, he sold the goalkeeper short and Withie was able to sweep the ball into an unguarded net.

SAFETY NET: Birmingham's vice-chairman, Mr Jack Wiseman, wonders what he can read in Ron Saunders' face

Wise old heads to the fore

By Vince Wright

Southampton 2 West Ham 1

In a spot where you are said to be everywhere it is coming to know that experience still counts for something. On Saturday, two wise old heads scored the goals which enabled Southampton to extend their lead at the top of the first division to four points, and earn the plaudits of a heavily-motivated defeat of Ipswich.

Armstrong, with a superbly struck left foot drive from 18 yards after 11 minutes, and Channon, with a looping header from close, in six minutes before half-time, were the men on target as Southampton registered their 12th League victory at the Dell this season. And Armstrong, who are also long in the tooth, were equally influential in this merited triumph over a resolute West Ham United.

It was a good day all round for Southampton because their nearest challengers, Manchester United and Arsenal, dropped points while playing each other.

Southampton's defenders are susceptible to lightning counter-attacks, and West Ham's goal after 15 minutes came from such a play. Van der Elst ran 30 yards with the ball before cleverly swapping passes with Goddard near midfield, and then, as if Waldron had not trapped him, Stewart cracked home the penalty.

Thanks largely to Keegan's expertise and remarkable work rate, Southampton were the dominant side, but West Ham were nearest to a goal in the opening exchanges, with Keegan's quick reaction on a stroke from point-blank range by Van der Elst preventing an injustice.

In a week when attendances dropped to an alarming low level, it was encouraging that Southampton's third highest gate of the season saw a match which was a real contest.

SOUTHAMPTON: 1. Keegan; 2. Armstrong; 3. Channon; 4. Walder; 5. Goddard; 6. Stewart; 7. Parker; 8. Cross; 9. Bolland; 10. McCall; 11. Channon; 12. Channon; 13. Keegan; 14. Keegan; 15. Walder; 16. Walder; 17. Walder; 18. Walder; 19. Walder; 20. Walder; 21. Walder; 22. Walder; 23. Walder; 24. Walder; 25. Walder; 26. Walder; 27. Walder; 28. Walder; 29. Walder; 30. Walder; 31. Walder; 32. Walder; 33. Walder; 34. Walder; 35. Walder; 36. Walder; 37. Walder; 38. Walder; 39. Walder; 40. Walder; 41. Walder; 42. Walder; 43. Walder; 44. Walder; 45. Walder; 46. Walder; 47. Walder; 48. Walder; 49. Walder; 50. Walder; 51. Walder; 52. Walder; 53. Walder; 54. Walder; 55. Walder; 56. Walder; 57. Walder; 58. Walder; 59. Walder; 60. Walder; 61. Walder; 62. Walder; 63. Walder; 64. Walder; 65. Walder; 66. Walder; 67. Walder; 68. Walder; 69. Walder; 70. Walder; 71. Walder; 72. Walder; 73. Walder; 74. Walder; 75. Walder; 76. Walder; 77. Walder; 78. Walder; 79. Walder; 80. Walder; 81. Walder; 82. Walder; 83. 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Cricket: Emburey with ball and Tavaré with bat take a bow

England bring down curtain on Sri Lanka and tour

From Richard Streeton
Colombo, Feb 21

England, with reacity the main virtue, drew heavily on all their professional skills to beat Sri Lanka by seven wickets with a day to spare in the inaugural Test match here today. Tavaré with the bat and some remarkable bowling by Emburey were the features as a gripping match was completed in burning sunshine on a turning pitch.

England's target was 171 and it was only in the final stages that their first overseas Test victory for two years became assured. Tavaré was dominant. England batsman scoring 85 in three hours, 40 minutes before he was out. Gower who over-drove the fast bowlers, D. M. G. Cook, to score boundaries five minutes from the close to ensure that England were the first recipients of the magnificent three and a half foot, four-tiered silver and ebony president's trophy presented by President J. R. Jayawardene for competition between the two countries.

Sri Lanka lost seven wickets for eight runs earlier at the end of their second innings, with Emburey taking five for five in 38 overs. In the final 10 overs, Sri Lanka stumped Emburey and Underwood, the England slow bowlers, though all the accuracy and cunning of master craftsmen.

There was still a chance for Sri Lanka to win the match which had yielded runs of six to eight inches for the English pair, but their own spin bowlers were unable to extract the same help or to bowl with the required steadiness.

Tavaré came in when Cook was left before a yorker in D. M. G. Cook's second over after England's second innings started half an hour before lunch. Warapura gave himself only one over and then on, on or another of the Sri Lankan spinners, usually two of them, were bowling.

Emburey discarded his door, found a gap and eventually outscored Gooch. When Tavaré was stumped, only three runs remained to be scored. He had struck 12 boundaries, the majority of them splendid strokes through the covers which he has not previously shown in England's cause.

Above all, this was a disciplined and well-ordered team and achievement by the England players who emphasized the inevitable gulf that has to exist between experienced first-class cricketers and the Sri Lankans, who are still

were too many of these for Sri Lanka to manage the breakthrough they sought.

Local bowlers came out, Cook had adopted a two-eyed stance and was picking runs from the slow bowlers with emphatic command without surrendering any necessary caution. A ball that was his undoing and then Gower settled in after a tentative start, two from 38 overs before the tempo picked up with 55 runs coming in the first hour afterwards. Gower became more and more assertive and the Sri Lankan attack clearly lost heart in the home straight.

Sri Lanka's collapse from 132 to 53 in the night of 17-18 all went was startling. Emburey and Underwood bowled with marvellous control and variety and England caught everything possible. It detracts nothing though from the fact that there was no suggestion the Sri Lankans failed to bat to their proper potential.

Warapura and Dias, in different ways on Saturday, had threatened to put England beyond the close but the match was still evenly balanced at the start. It soon began to slip away from Sri Lanka as one by one their batsmen failed to strike a happy medium between sensible defence and undisciplined hitting.

Sri Lanka understandably lacked the required maturity to push the ones and twos and punish the odd loose ball. They also spurned the art of singles and in last weekend's one-day matches the total would have made into twos. In fact they were undone by the pressure England brought to bear.

Emburey's six for 33 was a superbly well-rehearsed performance and his best return in his 22 tests. The five for 124 he took against

West Indies in the first Test at Port of Spain last year was the only previous occasion he has taken five or more wickets in an innings for England.

Once Emburey switched to bowing round the wicket, his analysis was 8-3-5-5. He bowled a fairly low trajectory, varied his pace and kept a perfect line. Underwood was slightly more mechanical, but did not always have the luck. He returns to England three short of 300 wickets in his 100 Tests.

A lot depended for Sri Lanka on Mendis and Madugalle. At the start and for half an hour there was no serious loss of the shocks to come. Mendis drove Emburey through the covers and Underwood through the slips for six. This was finally Mendis's last scoring stroke before it was seventh out 37 minutes later.

Madugalle gave Emburey his first wicket of the day when his underarm throw for a catch to short square leg. The 17-year-old Warapura went in Emburey's next over to a spectacular catch by Fletcher, who perched at silly point, was as it were, leading from the front. Fletcher had to stretch to clutch a lobbed stroke left-handed.

All attempts at scoring runs had gone at this stage. Fletcher took another catch when D. S. de Silva was stumped. Mendis pulled Emburey straight to Willis at long on. In the same over, Kaluperuma was caught behind. De Mel was caught from a distanced stroke to Underwood. The next over when the left-handed G. R. A. de Silva lofted Underwood to Willis again, this time at long off.

Emburey's bonus: Emburey received £400 for being named man of the match.



Emburey: Five for five

SRI LANKA: First Innings, 22; D. L. Underwood 100, 10-1-170-5; Second Innings, overnight 152-3 (R. Dias 77).
ENGLAND: C. Willis, b Emburey 10; B. Madugalle, b Cook 10; A. Mendis, c & b Fletcher 10; D. M. G. Cook, b Mendis 10; J. K. Lever, b Underwood 10; M. Gower, b Emburey 10; N. W. Warapura, b Taylor 10; N. M. Kaluperuma, not out; D. L. Underwood, Shiva, b Willis 10; D. M. G. Cook, b Mendis 10.

Total 175

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-107; 2-169; 3-170;

BOWLING: 1. White 9-3-24;

2. Willis 10-1-152-3; Emburey 22-11-152.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 223 (D. I. Gower 82; A. F. Do Mel 4-70); 2-100; 3-100; 4-100; 5-100.

C. Willis, b G. Cook 10; B. Madugalle, b Mendis 10; A. Mendis, b Cook 10; J. K. Lever, b Underwood 10; M. Gower, not out; N. W. Warapura, b Mendis 10; D. L. Underwood, b Mendis 10.

Total 223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-107; 2-100;

3-100; 4-100; 5-100.

BOWLING: 1. White 9-3-24;

2. Willis 10-1-100-3; D. L. Underwood 10-0-100-5; C. Willis 10-0-100-5.

Total 223

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-107; 2-100;

3-100; 4-100; 5-100.

BOWLING: 1. White 9-3-24;

2. Willis 10-1-100-3; D. L. Underwood 10-0-100-5; C. Willis 10-0-100-5.

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FALL OF WICKETS: 1-107; 2-100;

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Freedom and Plenty 7.05 Maths Methods: Population Modelling 7.30 Mansfield Park — Improvement 7.55 Closedown 9.08 For Schools: Colleges: Jobs in Horticulture 9.10 Taking Responsibility 10.00 You and Me. For our area and schools (not Schools) 07 10.15 Music Time 10.30 More Music 11.00 Harbour to Hiroshima 11.00 Merry-Go-Round 11.23 Talkabout 11.42 General Studies 12.07 Closedown 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional news (London) and SE only: Financial Report 12.58 News from London 1.00 Pebble Mill at One with a new, slim-style David Hockney 1.05 Frank Delaney discusses a new biography Mussolini 1.45 Cambrai Green. For the very young 1.20 For Schools: Colossal Words and Pictures 2.18 People on the Move 2.40 Exploring Science 3.00 Della Smith's Cookery Course. Lesson 8: Vegetarian cooking (r) 3.25 See Hear! A magazine programme for the hearing impaired (r) 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Batty Bat (r) 4.25 Jackanory. Colin Jeavons with part one of Grimm Grange by William Browning (r) 4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doe 5.00 John Craven's Newsround 5.05 Blue Peter. Simon Groom visits the Tudor warship Mary Rose and talks to some of the people working on its salvage 5.35 Ivor the Engine at the Seaside (r) 5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 South East at Six 5.25 Nationwide 6.55 Doctor Who. Part three of The Visitation starring Peter Davison 7.20 Brett Maverick. The charming card sharp becomes worried when Billy the Kid hides on his ranch 8.10 Panorama: The Sentence of the Court. Tom Mangold compares our sentencing of criminals with those of other countries

9.00 News with John Humphrys 9.25 Police. The Thames Valley Police investigate a tip-off that the Duchess of Marlborough's home is to be burgled 10.10 International Professional Boxing. Harry Cooper reports on last night's fight between Britain's Tony Sibson and European middleweight champion and Dwight Davison of the United States. The contest is the final eliminator to find a challenger for world champion Marvin Hagler 10.45 Film 82. Guest presenter Tina Brown reviews Reds, a love story starring Warren Beatty and Diane Keaton. In addition Sally Field comments on her role in Absence of Malice in which she plays a reporter who is accused of being unethical 11.15 Phil Silvers* as Sergeant Blifk, the United States Army's redoubtable NCO (r) 11.38 News headlines 11.40 Speak for Yourself. How to make your landlord make essential repairs 12.05 Weather

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/1 Statistics and Equations 7.05 Seeing Through Design 7.30 Closedown 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice on explaining to your landlord the need for essential repairs to the property. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Chell and Stuart McCullagh. The Story is The Tidy Farm by Karen Lowe. 11.25 Play It Safe. Jimmie Saville helps children (r) 11.35 Write Away. Hints on everyday writing. 11.50 Closedown 2.20 Long, Short and Tall Stories. An adults' guide to children's books (r) 2.25 Maths Help. To 'O' level (r) 2.30 The Other People's Lives. The generation of a young man in Bali; 3.05 The Cooks' Kitchen. A youth comedy about rivalry among amateur cooks. Directed by Randy Tipton with a strong supporting cast including Cedric Parker and Keith Michell.

3.55 Film: The Gang's All Here* (1938) starring Jack Buchanan. A retired insurance investigator reluctantly plays an American gangster in order to retrieve some stolen jewels. 5.10 Richard Hoggart reviews his educational experiences (r) 5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Our Wife* 6.00 Maggie. Drama series about a teenage Scots girl. 6.25 Mr Smith's Perfect Garden. Lesson seven: Vegetables. 6.50 News with subtitles. 6.55 Riverside. Trends in fashion and art for young people. 7.30 Hot Champagne and First Night Nerves. Amateur theatricals in Monte Carlo. 8.15 Marti Caine. Among the vivacious singer's guests is Barnsley's own Michael Parkinson.

9.00 Not the Nine O'Clock News. The irreverent quartet with another programme full of comic invention — some in good taste but mostly not. 9.25 Horizon: The Million Murdering Death. Sri Lanka's fight against malaria. 10.15 West Country Tales: The Visitor. Janis and her three-year-old daughter have moved from London to the North Cornish coast. At first it seems the ideal place to take her mind off the absence at sea of her husband. 10.45 Teleshopping. A French-speaking television production about life in a tower block in Paris's 13e arrondissement. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: a Marcel Marceau mime. 9.47 Different types of skin. 10.04 How clay becomes magic for pottery 10.30 News. 11.05 The last episode of Macbeth. 10.48 11.39 Problems met in the early years of marriage. 12.00 Cocklecid Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (r) 12.10 Rainbow Learning with puppets. 12.30 That's the Way. The work of the council housing department introduced by Brian Hayes 12.30 This Week with Richard Baker 12.45 Money Box. 13.00 Daily Services. 13.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

6.45 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Grainger, Marini, Glazier. 7.15 Confederacy of Dunces* by John Kennedy Toole (first of 15 parts). 7.30 Financial World Tonight. 7.45 Today in Parliament. 7.55 The Week on 4. 8.45 John Edison in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker! 10.00 News. 10.20 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles (r) 4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton with advice on keeping Ducks and Geese. 4.45 The Book Tower. Introduced by Stephen Moore. 5.15 Mr and Mrs. A quiz for married couples presented by Derek Bates. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with names and addresses of clinics that help to cure heroin addiction. 6.35 Crossroads Reg Lamont is the unexpected good neighbour to Joe McDonald. 7.00 National Health. Alan Pettifer visits Welsh physiotherapist Carl Jones to find out how he is faring in saving some endangered species in Mauritius. 7.30 Coronation Street. Hilda Ogden finds the illegal love-test. 8.00 Dead Ernest. Comedy series starring Andrew Sachs about a pool winner's life in Heaven. 8.30 World in Action: The IRA's Arms Cash.

Radio 4

6.00 News Bridging. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.15 Weather. 6.35 The Week on 4. 8.45 John Edison in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker! 10.00 News. 10.20 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

11.15 Down Your Way visits Newmarket. 11.20 Poetry Please! 12.00 You and Yours. 12.27 Legal. Decent. Honest and 12.55 Weather and Programme News. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.30 This Hour. 3.00 News. 3.32 Play: "The Fatal Flew" by Chris Aller. 4.35 Scenes From a Bridge (new series). The view from Proboscis' Bridge Durham. 4.45 Story Time: "Welsh Fergie" by Henry Seacombe (first of 10 parts). 5.00 PM. 5.55 Weather Programme News. 6.00 News and Financial Report. 6.15 News at a Minute. 7.00 News. 7.45 The Archers. 7.50 The Monday Play: "Exiles" by James Joyce. 8.25 Kaleidoscope. 8.55 Weather. 10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30 Science Now. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "A

Confederacy of Dunces" by John Kennedy Toole (first of 15 parts). 7.30 Financial World Tonight. 7.45 Today in Parliament. 7.55 The Week on 4. 8.45 John Edison in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker! 10.00 News. 10.20 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Grainger, Marini, Glazier. 7.15 Confederacy of Dunces* by John Kennedy Toole (first of 15 parts). 7.30 Financial World Tonight. 7.45 Today in Parliament. 7.55 The Week on 4. 8.45 John Edison in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker! 10.00 News. 10.20 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Telmann, Viwaldi, Haydn, Iraé, and Beethoven, C.P.E. Bach. 8.10 News. 8.15 This Week's Composer. Leonard Bernstein. 8.20 Organ Duet. Gustav Mahler, Kenneth Leighton. 8.30 Beethoven. 8.45 News. 8.55 Songs from Three Continents. 9.00 News. 9.15 Sir Edward Elgar. 9.30 John Henkle, Villa-Lobos. 9.45 Edward Downes Conducts. 9.50 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert: Dvorak, Shostakovich.

1.00 News. 1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Piano Concerto No. 2. 2.00 News. 2.15 Matthew McLean. Concert: Schubert, Warlock, Mathias, Alan Langford, Elgar. 3.00 BBC Royal Wedding of 1960 (Part 2). 4.45 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. 7.00 Donnerstag als Licht (Stockhausen). An open-air sing in Germany. 9.25 Interval Reading.

11.00 News. Early Stockhausen on record; frequency/mode/minimum wave as above except as follows: 7.00-11.00am Cricket Test Match Special. VHF only 5.55-6.55am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. Grainger, Marini, Glazier. 7.15 Confederacy of Dunces* by John Kennedy Toole (first of 15 parts). 7.30 Financial World Tonight. 7.45 Today in Parliament. 7.55 The Week on 4. 8.45 John Edison in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.55 Weather and Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker! 10.00 News. 10.20 Money Box. 10.30 Daily Services. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Necklace" by Guy de Maupassant.

8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Telmann, Viwaldi, Haydn, Iraé, and Beethoven, C.P.E. Bach. 8.10 News. 8.15 This Week's Composer. Leonard Bernstein. 8.20 Organ Duet. Gustav Mahler, Kenneth Leighton. 8.30 Beethoven. 8.45 News. 8.55 Songs from Three Continents. 9.00 News. 9.15 Sir Edward Elgar. 9.30 John Henkle, Villa-Lobos. 9.45 Edward Downes Conducts. 9.50 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra concert: Dvorak, Shostakovich.

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Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 2-Mile Read. 8.00 Saturday News. 8.30 The Late Show. 9.30 Pauline's Show. 10.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Peter Powell. 12.30 Steve Wright. 1.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Northern Ireland on VHF 106MHz or 463MHz at the following times (GMT): 8.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.05 Twenty Four Hours. 7.15 News. 7.30 World Summary. 7.45 Sport. 8.00 World News. 8.05 Reflections. 8.15 The London Bach. 8.25 Bach's Brandenburg Concertos. 8.30 Folk & Dance. 8.45 The Observer. 8.55 Notes from an Observer. 9.30 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The World Today. 10.00 World News. 10.15 Europe. 10.30 Asia. 10.45 Africa. 10.55 Latin America. 11.00 News about Britain. 11.15 Blackpool. 11.20 The Times. 11.30 London. 11.45 News about the Rest of the World. 11.55 News about the Americas. 12.00 News about Africa. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Guitars. 1.45 Europe. 1.55 World News. 2.00 Radio Choice. 2.15 Radio 2. 2.30 Rock Solid. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outback. 4.00 World News. 4.15 Asia. 4.30 Africa. 4.45 Latin America. 5.00 Europe. 5.15 Africa. 5.30 Rock Solid. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Caledonia. 7.15 Radio 2. 7.30 Rock Solid. 8.00 Folk & Dance. 8.15 Sports. 8.30 Rock Solid. 9.00 World News. 9.15 Europe. 9.30 Rock Solid. 10.00 World News. 10.15 The World Today. 10.30 Radio Newsreel. 10.45 Asia. 11.00 News about Britain. 11.15 Blackpool. 11.20 The Times. 11.30 London. 11.45 News about the Rest of the World. 11.55 News about Africa. 12.00 News about the Americas. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Guitars. 1.45 Europe. 1.55 World News. 2.00 Radio Choice. 2.15 Radio 2. 2.30 Rock Solid. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outback. 4.00 World News. 4.15 Asia. 4.30 Africa. 4.45 Latin America. 5.00 Europe. 5.15 Africa. 5.30 Rock Solid. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Caledonia. 7.15 Radio 2. 7.30 Rock Solid. 8.00 Folk & Dance. 8.15 Sports. 8.30 Rock Solid. 9.00 World News. 9.15 Europe. 9.30 Rock Solid. 10.00 World News. 10.15 The World Today. 10.30 Radio Newsreel. 10.45 Asia. 11.00 News about Britain. 11.15 Blackpool. 11.20 The Times. 11.30 London. 11.45 News about the Rest of the World. 11.55 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Jobs deal sought in Trident talks

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

Britain is trying to negotiate a deal with the United States under which firms in Britain might be able to make parts for the Trident-2 nuclear missile.

The implications for jobs of such an agreement would make it easier for Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, to convince his Government and party colleagues of the wisdom of replacing Polaris with Trident-2 as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s.

The most likely date for a Cabinet decision on whether to change from the Trident-1, or C4, to the bigger, longer-range but more expensive Trident-2, or D5, is now thought likely to be in the week after Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget on March 9. That would enable Mr Nott to attend the next meeting of Nato's nuclear planning group with the decision behind him.

An arrangement under which British industry would be allowed to compete for contracts in respect of those missiles, which are being made for the United States Navy as well as for Britain, would pacify companies like British Aerospace which has been complaining that it stands to get nothing out of the Trident purchase.

Negotiations are not yet complete, but the latest reports largely confirm the impression that the US forces has been more agreeable to a Trident-2 deal than Government officials had feared.

The United States is also said to be agreeable to asking Britain for a fixed payment towards the research and development costs instead of the more expensive and more risky percentage deal worked out in the existing Trident-1 contract, which was announced in July 1980.

Sources are talking of a total package costing around £7,500m, although inflation and a shifting exchange rate make it difficult to talk in terms of one fixed sum. Although it will be more expensive than Trident-1, the Treasury prefers the prospect of Trident-2 because, being a later programme, it will cost less over the next few years. The Ministry of Defence is also planning to spread the cost over 20 years instead of 15, and making the present Polaris force serve for about five more years before being phased out.



Bidders weighing up a lot at London's oldest horse auction, held weekly at Southall Market. Sales have been held on the site since 1698, when a charter was granted by William III after an application by Francis Therrick, a member of an influential local family.

BR was told to settle with Aslef

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail was discouraged by the Government from continuing its demand for a firm commitment on productivity from the train drivers' union because of fears that the footplatemen would have called an all-out strike.

Railway officials tried during marathon talks at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) on Wednesday to commit the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) to negotiations on the guaranteed eight-hour day.

BR has since tried to put a brave face on the formula which was agreed after 13 hours of talks at Acas, but private sources are conceding that it is a "capitalisation".

Some independent members of the BR board who had adopted hawkish stances during the dispute now wanted to be angry, as they wanted BR to reject the McCarthy report.

That is in principle ruled out by what they saw as pro-Aslef bias.

Ministers were firmly behind BR during the dispute, although in the early weeks when management was mooting the possibility of a shutdown of the network to put extra pressure on Aslef Whitehall vetoed the plan.

Cussions on the eight-hour day. BR believes that the senior department officials were following that strategy when they gave the advice to Sir Peter. Last night Downing Street and the two departments denied government involvement, but the Department of Transport said its officials had kept in close touch with BR throughout the six-week dispute.

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The negotiations on flexible rostering which were recommended by the McCarthy report open on Thursday and are expected to end quickly with no agreement. BR and Aslef would then go to the Railway Staffs National Council, the next stage in the industry's negotiating machinery.

Trial witnesses turn against each other

Continued from page 1

what he alleged General Milans had told him at a meeting in Madrid about a month before the coup. The colonel claimed he was giving details confined by General Armada to General Milans of the former's conversation with the royal couple.

But on Friday, General Armada, in his written testimony, denied he had made any such remarks.

At the same meeting, Colonel Tejero also claimed that Major Jose Cortina, the former head of special operations branch of the Defence Ministry's intelligence service had asserted that "most political parties in Parliament would agree" to a military figure being voted in as premier after the seizure of Parliament.

Colonel Tejero claimed that Major Jose Cortina, the former head of special operations branch of the Defence Ministry's intelligence service had asserted that "most political parties in Parliament would agree" to a military figure being voted in as premier after the seizure of Parliament.

He also claimed that Major Cortina had persuaded the officer commanding the Civil Guards to give permission for almost 300 to go to Parliament by asserting the operation was "at the King's orders".

Major Cortina, for whom the prosecution has demanded a 12-year sentence, has denied any participation in the plot.

Letter from New York

Virginia Woolf follows in Monroe's footsteps

Virginia Woolf is not a name one expects to see in the same sentence as Marilyn Monroe. But in America, in the centenary of Woolf's birth, anything and everything is possible. The author of *The Waves* and *Mrs Dalloway* is described in the current issue of the *Saturday Review*, apparently without irony or any trace of humour, as "the Marilyn Monroe of American academia".

The parallels, according to the article's author, Helen Dardar, are these: Like Miss Monroe, Mrs Woolf's genius was transformed into icon and industry through the special circumstances of her life and work; both had periods of neurotic madness; both made odd sheltering marriages; both evinced a subtle and sinewy feminism; both took their own lives.

The Woolf cult is at its peak this year, but enthusiasm for her writing seems always to have been stronger in America than in Britain. It owes a lot to the rediscovery in the mid-1970s by American feminists of *A Room Of One's Own*, which was exactly suited to the mood of the women's movement at that time.

Many of the Woolf manuscripts are kept in the Berg collection at the New York public library, a busy functional building as unlike a Bloomsbury town house as anything you could imagine.

Perhaps you find these parallels forced. But in a country which has embraced *Brideshead Revisited* so enthusiastically, is it really so surprising that Virginia Woolf has achieved cult status? The British Sunday papers, at least the heaviest, seem to have been full of extracts of Bloomsburyana for as long as most of us can remember but that is nothing compared with American habits, especially this year.

First there are the tee-shirts. Virginia Woolf tee-shirts have always outsold Jane Austen and even Emily Dickinson tee-shirts, but this year there is no contest. Then there are the marathons readings of her works, non-stop three-day affairs usually which look set to snowball throughout the year.

There is also to be a special three-day conference in Woolfland at the University of West Virginia (where else?) next month, at which all sorts of minute details of her work will be examined, such as "what she wrote with, how she inked". And we must not forget *The Virginia Woolf Miscellany*, described variously as a forum for the exchange of data or as an intellectual's fan magazine.

The books are being started up, too. (Not the first editions need not help: volumes that first sold for two shillings, can now claim \$5,000 (£2,700) at auction.) Her court, Braco, Iowainovich this year anticipates selling 30,000 copies of some of her titles and to help things along, is bringing out a special boxed set of *Mrs Dalloway* and *To The Lighthouse*.

The firm also has some scripts are kept in the Berg collection at the New York public library, a busy functional building as unlike a Bloomsbury town house as anything you could imagine. According to Lola Szedlak, the librarian there, the reading room of the Berg collection is always so overcrowded with scholars poring over the Woolf papers that there are usually dozen lying on the floor, hoping to hit on a snippet to one else has yet noticed which will list an otherwise pedestrian PhD thesis.

Quentin Bell, who is largely to blame for introducing Virginia Woolf to America, has been accused of male chauvinism in his biography of Jane Marcus, a leader of the Woolf cult. But she replied at a literary conference that Major Jose Cortina, the former head of special operations branch of the Defence Ministry's intelligence service had asserted that "most political parties in Parliament would agree" to a military figure being voted in as premier after the seizure of Parliament.

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Like other cults, the Lupine variety is showing a tendency to go over the top. Perhaps we should remind the cultists of Woolf's own words in *The Waves*: "On the outskirts of every agony sits some observer fellow who points".

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Communicator of the Year Award on behalf of the British Association of Industrial Editors, at the Savoy Hotel, London, 12.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the Ambassadorial Ball Soiree Francaise in aid of UNA, Unite at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, 8.30.

Exhibitions in progress

Scottish Writing Today, 1981, National Book League, 15A

Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (until March 2).

Metrolink, book illustrations, posters and drawings by Arthur George Gaskin, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until March 12).

Works from the Sally East Gallery, St Paul's Gallery, 57 Old Bond Street, W1; Monday to Friday 10 to 5 (until March 12).

The Price of Fish: photographs by John Arnott, Middlesbrough Art Gallery, Amherst Road, Middlesbrough, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until March 6).

Paintings by Graham Crowley, Art Gallery, 5 & 8 Roseberry Avenue, EC1; Monday to Friday 11 to 6, Saturday 11 to 2 (until March 4).

The Pound

Australia \$1.69 Belgium Fr. 88.50 Canada \$2.23

Denmark Kr. 14.97 Finland Mark. 11.57 France Fr. 4.37 Germany DM. 1.29 Hong Kong \$ 11.35 Ireland £ 1.29 Italy £r. 2400.00 Japan Yen 458.00

New Zealand \$ 1.50 Norway Kr. 13.70 Portugal Esc. 12.70 South Africa Rd. 1.08 Spain Pta. 192.50 Sweden Kr. 11.13 Switzerland Fr. 3.66 USA \$ 1.91

Yugoslavia Dr. 230.00

Netherlands Gld. 2.99 Portugal Esc. 13.70

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